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PFLP'S HABASH ARRIVES IN MOSCOW ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD141850Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, 14 November, JANA--Dr George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, arrived in Moscow last night from Beirut on an official visit to the Soviet Union. On this visit, Habash is accompanied by Abu Mahir al-Yamani, member of the front's Political Bureau.

AL-WATAN: EGYPT WARNS PLO AGAINST DAMAGING ITS INTERESTS

NC141215Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 14 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 14 November--Quoting sources it describes as informed, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN says that the Egyptian Government has warned the PLO that it will deport all Palestinians from Egypt if the PLO attempts any acts of violence against Egyptian interests abroad.

Quoting the same sources, the paper says that the PLO has pledged not to carry out any activities against Egyptian interests.

The paper points out that over 50,000 Palestinian students have been living in Egypt since 1948, in addition to the Palestinian students who are studying in Egyptian schools and universities.

KUWAIT

OMAN REPORTEDLY MASSING MILITARY VEHICLES ON BORDER

LD151014Y Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0701 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait--AS-SIYASAH reports today that Oman has massed 300 mechanized military vehicles along its border with the United Arab Emirates in the Al-'Ayin region. Al-'Ayin lies in the oil-rich Al-Buraymi oasis south of Abu Dhabi, the scene of an old dispute between the two countries. The paper reports that more than one of the Gulf states have begun efforts to mediate in order to discover the truth about the Omani military movements and to halt the dangerous reactions that could result there.

YEMEN--PDRY

PRESIDENT 'ALI NASIR RECEIVES DEFECTED YAR DIPLOMAT

LD141628Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers, received at his office this afternoon the brother Dr Muhammad 'Ali ash-Shihari, on the occasion of the latter's return to the southern part of his homeland.

Dr ash-Shihari resigned from his diplomatic post in the San'a' regime's Prague Embassy in protest of the acts of terrorism committed by the ruling clique in San'a', the outside interference in the internal affairs of the northern part of the homeland and the implementation of the plan to cause civil war among the Yemenis. His resignation was an expression of complete rejection and condemnation of the all of the San'a' regime's reactionary and puppet policies and also of solidarity with the democratic national regime in the southern part of the homeland.

Dr ash-Shihari's right to political asylum granted to him during the time of the late hero, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, expired; and subsequently the As-Sadat regime expelled him from Egypt in April 1977, because of his sympathy with Egyptian progressive forces and his patriotic articles on the Yemeni and Arab cause published by the Egyptian press. In 1972, Dr ash-Shihari published a book entitled: "Yemen of the Revolution in the South and [word indistinct] the North" as part of his patriotic and progressive writings.

During his talk with the brother chairman, Dr ash-Shihari stressed that the unity of the instrument of the Yemeni revolution represented in the Yemeni Socialist Party is capable not only of curbing the repressive and brutal policies of the ruling San'a' clique against the masses but also of destroying that clique and putting an end to its inept policies and foreign interference in the internal affairs of Yemen. Accordingly, a united Yemen would be able to proceed along the road of national liberation, the unity of the homeland, social progress and the cultural awakening of a united, democratic Yemen to assume its national and historic position in accordance with its splendid cultural past.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad welcomed him and congratulated him on his safe arrival and return to his homeland, expressing his complete readiness to permit him to continue his general national activities side by side with all the forces of the Yemeni revolution.

AS-SADAT SPEAKS TO NEWSMEN ON WASHINGTON TALKS

NC141251Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Nov 78 NC

[Text] After meeting with representatives of the professional and workers trade unions and the leaderships of the National Democratic Party today President as-Sadat told representatives of the world press agencies, radio and television that he will send Vice President Husni Mubarak to Washington tomorrow with a message from his excellency to U.S. President Carter on developments as far as the Washington talks are concerned.

Asked whether Husni Mubarak's journey to Washington will affect the talks, his excellency the president said: We have arrived at a crossroads. We want to affirm our determination to solve the problem peacefully. If the other side does not respond to this, it will have to shoulder the responsibility before the entire world.

His excellency was asked whether there is any likelihood that he will cut off the talks, his excellency said: I am not speaking today about cutting off the talks. However, as I have said to you, I will send a message to President Carter.

The president expressed surprise over press agency reports about the suspension of the talks. He said that Dr Butrus Ghali will return to Cairo for consultations and will return again to Washington.

The president was asked about what he meant by crossroad, he said: It has extensive meanings.

MUBARAK TALKS TO NEWSMEN; LEAVES FOR U.S.

NC150853Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0825 GMT 15 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 November--Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak said today before his departure from Cairo for Washington that the Egyptian agreement must be part of the comprehensive peaceful solution between the parties concerned in the Middle East. The vice president said this in reply to questions by newsmen at Cairo Airport.

Asked whether he is carrying Egyptian proposals regarding the draft U.S. plan submitted to Egypt, Mubarak said: I don't want to talk about this until I arrive in Washington.

The vice president added that the question of linkage between the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and the issue of the West Bank and Gaza Strip is the main point in the negotiations.

Husni Mubarak said that Gaza was under Egyptian administration before the 1967 aggression; therefore, we have commitments toward it. This is why we lay emphasis on Gaza and the West Bank.

The vice president was again asked whether he is carrying a new formula for the issue of linkage between the agreement and the issue of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Husni Mubarak said: This is a delicate question, and I prefer not to answer it until I arrive in Washington.

The vice president was asked: Is the return of Gaza the minimum that Egypt will agree to? Husni Mubarak asked: What do you mean?

The journalist said: I mean the linkage between the agreement and Gaza. The vice president said: Indeed. The main thing is the linkage between the agreement and the issue of Gaza and the West Bank--that is to say the linkage between the agreement and the comprehensive solution between the parties in the Middle East.

To Stop in Paris

NC150815Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0800 GMT 15 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 November--Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Cairo at 0830 today on his way to Washington for talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter on Egyptian-Israeli negotiations. The vice president was seen off at Cairo airport by Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, Head of the Presidential Office Hasan Kamil, Chief of Staff Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi, and the ministers of interior, tourism, and cabinet affairs. He was also seen off by Mr Hermann Eilts, the U.S. ambassador in Cairo.

The vice president's plane is scheduled to make a stopover at Paris airport for refueling before continuing the trip to Washington.

During his stopover in the French capital Husni Mubarak is scheduled to meet with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, who will brief the vice president on the latest developments in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

Dr Butrus Ghali is expected to continue his trip to Cairo to submit a detailed report on the progress of the talks to President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

It is known that Vice President Mubarak is carrying a message from President as-Sadat to U.S. President Jimmy Carter containing Egypt's views on a number of points pertaining to the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

A long conversation took place at Cairo airport between the vice president and U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts regarding the vice president's mission. Dr Mustafa Khalil and Hasan Kamil participated in the conversation.

CAIRO PAPER CRITICIZES CYPRUS PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU

NC150801Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 15 Nov 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's Cairo papers refer to Cypriot President Kiprianou's decision to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence that was passed on the killers of martyr Yusuf as-Siba'i.

AL-AHRAM says: Kiprianou shamelessly exposed his real face when he issued a decision yesterday commuting to life imprisonment the death sentence that was passed on the two killers of Yusuf as-Siba'i.

AL-AHRAM adds: The judges in court, who had not been able to avoid the truth about the two killers, sentenced them to death. It appears, however, that anything is possible for Kiprianou.

AL-AHRAM says: Kiprianou had given permission for the Afro-Asian conference to be held in his country without guaranteeing reasonable security for the conference members or president. Moreover, Kiprianou had also permitted the killers--after they had committed their ugly crime and besmirched the honor of Cyprus and of the Cypriot security men--to get as far as the door of the plane with measures guaranteeing their protection. Furthermore, Kiprianou had allowed his armed forces and heavy armor, which had been unable to confront two criminal killers for the entire distance from the hotel to the airport--to lay an ambush for the honorable Egyptians who had gone to avenge the Cypriot honor under the feet of the killers. Honest Egyptian blood was shed. The killers and those responsible for shedding the blood escaped and Kiprianou was not able, before the world which was shaken by the ugly crime, to repeat the theatrics of smuggling out the killers after his forces had been forced to seize them.

The paper drew attention to the fact that Kiprianou had an opportunity to show that he was not involved in the crime by confirming the sentence. The paper says that the involvement was bigger than all the semblances of falsehood with which he had tried to appear. It appears that the price that he received was more important than asserting justice in Cyprus.

PRC OFFICIAL ULANFU ARRIVES 14 NOV ON VISIT

NC141633Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 14 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 14 November--PRC Vice Chairman Ulanfu and his wife arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 5-day visit. The Chinese guest was received by Egyptian Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his wife. He was also received by Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil and the chief of the president's office, Hasan Kamil.

On arrival at Cairo airport, Ulanfu made a statement in which he expressed sincere hope that his visit to Egypt will contribute in a positive way toward consolidating mutual understanding between the PRC and Egypt and developing further the relations between the two countries.

Ulanfu said he is bringing the greetings of the PRC leadership and people to President as-Sadat and to the Egyptian Government and people. He added that friendly relations have linked the Chinese and Egyptian peoples since ancient times. He said that since diplomatic relations were established over 20 years ago, the relations of friendship and and cordial cooperation between China and Egypt have seen constant development on the bases of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Ulanfu affirmed that further consolidation and development of these friendly relations is in complete harmony with the common desire of the Chinese and Egyptian peoples and their fundamental interests. Concluding his statement, Ulanfu wished prosperity, progress and happiness for Egypt and its people. He also expressed hope that the Chinese-Egyptian friendship will continue forever.

ROSE AL-YUSUF CHIEF EDITOR ATTACKS KUWAIT, IRAQ

NC142158Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 14 Nov 78 NC

[Opinion program: statement by 'Abd al-'Aziz Khamis, chief editor of ROSE AL-YUSUF--recorded]

[Text] Tonight I will speak about Kuwait and Iraq, because they played a very strange role at the summit conference of the rejection states held recently in Baghdad.

I will speak about Kuwait first. An immense wealth has descended on Kuwait through an act of God Almighty, Who "bestows His abundance without measure on whom He will." This wealth has left the shaykhs in Kuwait at such a loss as to what to do with it that they have allocated a $50,000 free grant for every Kuwaiti citizen who wants to start a new project. They have also invested their huge oil revenues in Rhodesia, a racist state which violates human rights and applies the principles of racial discrimination and does not conform with the simplest principles of humanity.

This wealth has completely failed to cure the inferiority complex of the ministate of Kuwait. There are many reasons for the inferiority complex of the ministate: First, it is the neighbor of Saudi Arabia, which has spread its sovereignty to most parts of the Arabian Peninsula; second, it is the neighbor of Iraq, which considers Kuwait an artificial entity and covets its territory; third, it is the neighbor of Iran, where if one looks through a telescope, one can see the shores of the Arab Gulf states.

As a result of this inferiority complex, Kuwait has begun to try to buy itself a role in the area. What has it done to play a role in the area?

Kuwait has courted Iraq and supported its two-faced policy because it is afraid that Iraq will devour it.

Kuwait has established friendship with Iran and tried to please it as a precaution against its future relations with Baghdad. It has coexisted with Saudi Arabia because Saudi Arabia is the head of the family in the Arabian Peninsula. Kuwait has of course done this because it knows it is a dwarf.

Oddly enough, Kuwait has instigated the Syrian Ba'th Party and financed its activities against the Iraqi Ba'th Party at a time when it has been courting Iraq. It has encouraged King Husayn of Jordan to cooperate with the Syrian regime against the Iraqi Ba'th regime. This is because Kuwait fears the Iraqi Ba'th Party at the same time is courting Iraq.

Kuwait is exploiting the contradictions between the rulers in the area in order to be able to live and find itself a role in the area.

It is a strange policy, a policy full of hypocrisy. There is no clarity, no frankness, no straight line in Kuwait's policy. The strange thing is that after all this, Kuwait has become insolent to Egypt. Egypt extended its hand to Kuwait when that country was still poor.

The Kuwaitis used to store water in tombs until it became infected with worms, yet they would drink the water rather than throw it away. The Kuwaitis used to work as divers. They would dive in the waters of the gulf in order to find shells with pearls or something like that. This was their way of life.

Kuwait has now become insolent to Egypt. Egypt built schools for Kuwait when it was still a primitive society. It sent teachers to Kuwait free of charge. It built hospitals there and sent doctors. Egypt stood alongside Kuwait in its most difficult period, before the oil gushed from under the ground. When I say the "oil gushed," I mean like when open sewage gushes out. I have to say this because they are people who do not understand anything at all. Our God [words indistinct]. In any case, this is luck.

Before Kuwait had its own currency, its currency was the Indian rupee. It did not have the dinar currency. Even the British governor of Kuwait was not taking his orders from London, because Kuwait was of no consequence at all; he was taking his orders from the British High Commissioner in India. Of course, this was because they despised this ministate or shaykhdom, call it what you want. I believe I have spoken enough about Kuwait. We only wish to let them know that we have not forgotten. Money or oil is worthless and cannot do anything. Everyone must know his real size. Money does not enhance the prestige of a person.

I now move to Iraq, the land of discord and hypocrisy--as was stated by [Arab governor of Iraqi during the Umayyad period] Al-Hajjaj ibn Yusf ath-Thaqafi--the land of contradictions which once upon a time was the cradle of prosperous civilizations and empires until the Mongol ruler Hulagu came and destroyed these civilizations. Since the Mongol invasion and up to now no government in Iraq has tried to improve the lot of its people. Hypocrite leaders have succeeded one another. All that these leaders have done is to deepen the discord among the sons of Iraq and perpetuate the division among religions and beliefs.

The Kurds are living separately, the Assyrians are living separately and the Arabs are living separately. There are Sunnis and Shi'ites there, side-by-side with Sabaeans and Yazidis. It is said that fire worshippers can still be found in Iraq.

The land of the Tigris and Euphrates is still the scene of a violent tug of war between two big undercurrents--the Arab undercurrent and the Persian undercurrent. This is a historic fact, I have not invented it. This fact was reported by the great historian Arnold Toynbee in all his writings on the Middle East and the history of Iraq.

The Ba'th party regime in Baghdad is falsely claiming that it upholds Arabism, while it is aborting the slogans it is declaring through its acts.

I believe that the best thing I have heard about Iraq's policy is that Iraq has chosen "rejection" out of conviction that it is the shortest road to negativism and as a way to avoid the course of liberation which is fraught with dangers and unforeseen obstacles.

The truth is that it is the easiest thing for someone to say no and then isolate himself, retire in a nutshell and start uttering lies to his people, imagining that through repetition these lies will become facts. Such persons forget that these lies will evaporate and be carried away with the wind.

The truth is that the calamity of the people of Iraq is the Government of Iraq. The calamity of the Arabs as a whole is their leaders, who up to now have a backward tribal mentality.

Until the tribal rejectionists discard their current way of thinking and until they free themselves from their psychological complexes, they will remain far from the movement of history. This is because history cannot stop. The world and their peoples will reject them.

Egypt, in fact, has been the first state to reject these states since the peace initiative which imposed itself on the civilized world as a shining and great fact.

RADIO COMMENTARY ATTACKS OIL-RICH ARAB RULERS

NC1141505Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpts] At a time when Egypt has reasserted its adherence to the principled stand of linking the agreement with Israel with the Palestinian problem, the oil-rich Arabs who participated in the Baghdad conference have continued their hostile and obscene campaign against Egypt and its political leadership. The excuse used by these nouveau riche is that the Camp David accords do not aim at establishing the desired just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Instead, according to their loud and convulsive expressions, these accords have undermined and aborted the Palestinian cause.

Although oil wealth is considered a blessing for the peoples who have oil, it is also a misfortune for them because the oil rulers are hoarding the oil royalties and revenues in their safes and are depositing petrodollars in secret foreign bank accounts. The oil rulers are doing this at the expense of their people and their legitimate rights and as a hedge against any unforeseen circumstances or awakening by their people, an awakening which will inevitably come and which will bring these rulers to account.

The Arab oil rulers and princes are now standing in one trench with the forces hostile to the Arab people. Instead of submitting constructive ideas to solve the Arab people's fateful issues, they are wasting their time squandering their people's wealth and hollowly attacking Egypt and its role in establishing peace.

If these rulers and princes with whom the Arab nation has been afflicted can devote their time to a serious and constructive discussion on how to solve their people's problems; if they can put aside their selfish motives and try to seriously and sincerely understand the Arab situation and cooperate to solve the Arab nation's problems; if they can dedicate part of their time, not in preparing obscene campaigns hostile to the honorable Arab forces which seek to solve the question of peace, progress and building in the Arab homeland--if they can do all of this or any of it, it will become easy to solve a great part of the Arab nation's problems and worries.

It seems, however, that the Arab oil rulers and princes who gathered at the conference of obscenity and destruction in Baghdad are only able to lavishly spend their people's money on achieving completely non-Arab aims.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM DISCUSSES 'PEACE IS DISASTER' MOOD

LD141605Y Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 11 Nov 78 p 7 LD

[By Chief Editor 'Abd al-Hamid 'Abd al-Ghani article]

[Excerpts] A few days ago 'Ezer Weizman said that a strange psychological condition prevails in the Israeli Cabinet and is spreading among the Israeli public. He clearly defined this condition as being the feeling that "peace is a disaster for Israel."

A few days earlier Deputy Prime Minister Yig'al Yadin, addressing a public meeting, made the theme of his speech this psychological condition which is prevalent among many people in Israel. These people feel that Israel is approaching a "disaster because of peace." Yadin called on the government to launch a campaign against this feeling that "peace is a disaster" so that the people will be reassured about their future and the future of their children under peace.

In the last few days Menahem Begin, while visiting the United States and Canada, reiterated that Israel has a greater need for peace than any other country because it has shouldered more human, material and moral burdens than a small state can. This was what Begin said, but a few months ago he was saying say that Israel is not in need of peace or Arab recognition.

News agencies say that political analysts confirm that such a psychological condition in fact exists in Israel and attribute it to two factors:

The first factor is that peace, as a consequence of which Israel will have to withdraw from Sinai and later from other Arab territories, and, therefore, the Arabs getting closer to their towns and villages makes the Israelis more apprehensive than ever before about their future and the future of their children. Agencies reported the day before yesterday that a new terrorist organization, known as the "New Jewish Defense League," has been established in the United States. Its slogan is that Israel would be committing national suicide if it gives up Sinai.

The second factor is that peace deprives Israel of advantages and gains and would impose on its people more burdens and obligations than those its people have shouldered during the "state of war" in the past 30 years. During those years the coffers of world Jewry were opened for the Israelis, and generous donations and contributions flowed from them; billions of dollars in aid and loans poured in while the "enemies of Israel" were deprived of such generous international aid or, at best, were given the crumbs.

The situation has now changed, since Egypt might receive a large share from such aid, as would other Arab countries if they too follow the road to peace.

Therefore, it is their opinion or their feeling that peace will be a disaster for Israel.

Is this the reason behind Israel's repeated attempts to hamper the current negotiations in Washington?

On one occasion Israel created a crisis with the United States when it declared its intention to expand the settlements on the West Bank. The storm of this crisis had hardly settled before the Israeli Cabinet announced the allocation of funds for the building of new settlements to house a few more hundred or thousand Israeli citizens.

On another occasion Moshe Dayan declared--as happened a few days ago--that Israel will not sign a peace treaty with Egypt unless the United States pledges to give Israel $4 or $5 billion.

On yet another occasion Israel recalled its negotiators from Washington in order to submit the latest draft peace treaty to the cabinet. The cabinet met and there was a prolonged debate after which one of the ministers--the interior minister--said that new difficulties have emerged and therefore this must wait for Menahem Begin's return from abroad, and that it is not unlikely that the negotiations will stop because Israel is determined that this or that clause be removed from the treaty.

The feeling that peace is a disaster is similarly found among certain Arab quarters which for the past year and this moment have been reacting emotionally and shouting that peace is a disaster for the Arabs.

The difference between the two situations is that the feeling in Israel that peace is a disaster is natural and has its reasons and justifications while the feeling among certain Arab quarters that peace is a disaster is fake and has its reasons and justifications as well. In both cases the reasons are material and financial. Perhaps the Baghdad conference decision to hand out money and checks is the best evidence that the state of war is a great blessing while peace could be a disaster for some people.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON BAGHDAD SUMMIT

LD1411111Y London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 13-19 Nov 78 pp 10, 11 LD

[Interview of Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi by AD-DUSTUR correspondent Ghazi al-'Ayyash in Baghdad--date not given]

[Text] In his first statement since the conclusion of the ninth Arab summit Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi told AD-DUSTUR that the Arab countries were collectively able to adopt a clear and unequivocal attitude toward the Camp David agreements. The text of the resolution has been published and it clearly means that the Arab world does not approve of the agreement. The Camp David agreements do not concern Egypt alone but the entire Arab world, particularly the Palestinian problem and the Arab countries whose territories have been occupied, as well as the future of relations between the Arab world and Zionism. Therefore, the Camp David agreements as such are contrary to the desire and will of the Arab world. This fact underlines the gravity of those agreements. Never before has a head of state concluded agreements that go beyond his political authority and prerogatives. The sequence of events has shown that the United States encouraged and involved itself as a party to a political action by another party--namely President as-Sadat--which had no right to take such action. Therefore, such action is rejected by the entire Arab nation and is and is contrary to its will.

[Question] What is the United States' aim in pushing As-Sadat along that road?

Dr Hammadi replied: Overall U.S. world policy is to eliminate sources of tension so as to block Soviet influence. But it cannot achieve that objective through agreements similar to the ones that have been signed. The United States wants to liquidate the Palestinian problem and achieve other gains regardless of the principles of justice. It seeks to remove existing sources of tension in the Arab world for one particular strategic reason, namely to limit Soviet influence. That is in addition to domestic and electoral reasons.

[Question] Was the summit conference able to resist the pressure being brought to bear on certain Arab countries to join the Camp David agreement?

He replied: There is no doubt. Effective steps have been taken in this respect. I mean steps with respect to economic and financial cooperation to support the countries that are the target of pressure to join the Camp David settlement; Syria, Jordan and the PLO. The summit results clearly show that Syria, Jordan and the PLO are firmly determined not to join that agreement and to have nothing to do with it. Furthermore, the conference created an atmosphere of solidarity among Arab countries which has led and will further lead to the settlement of disputes in bilateral relations. A joint action charter was concluded between Iraq and Syria and relations between Jordan and the PLO are now progressing toward agreement more than at any time before. There is no doubt that all those positive results are in the interest of strengthening the Arab ranks facing Israel.

[Question] As-Sadat's answer to the summit conference was his claim that Egypt can never be isolated? What is your opinion of that?

He replied: Egypt has in fact been isolated. The conference was held without Egypt and was able to agree on a certain minimum regarding the present situation. All in all the conference adopted a view toward the Arab-Israeli conflict which is entirely different from As-Sadat's view. How can the Egyptian regime not be isolated after all that has happened? [paragraph continues]

I expect bilateral and collective Arab ties to develop further toward rapprochement and harmony so that Arab countries can defend their existence. The conclusion of the Camp David agreements and the steps that followed it were tantamount to an onslaught on the Arab world. Probably President as-Sadat, Israel and the United States expected that this onslaught in the present circumstances would lead to surrender and acceptance of the fait accompli. I expect the contrary to happen--that the onslaught will lead to resistance and confrontation between the Arab world and those parties. I have always said that the West can never understand the reality of the Arab world. It analyzes, draws conclusions and bases its calculations on superficial matters. If we looked at the situation at the time the Camp David agreement was signed, there is no doubt that the situation then was different. But things are liable to change. Superficial things disappear and fundamental facts remain--the fact that we are the sons of a single nation and that all differences among us--however strong they may sometimes appear--could vanish in a short time. That explains the meeting between Iraq and Syria and between the PLO and Iraq at the conference as well as between Jordan and the PLO. Therefore, it would be better for the United States and the Western countries in general to take their interests into consideration, if not at present than in the future. I am inclined to believe that President as-Sadat will not turn back, regardless of the results, because he places the objective factors above selfish factors [as published]. In fact, he will go on pursuing this line even if it leads to the destruction of Egypt. As for the Western countries, they are known to take their own interests into consideration and place objective factors [as published] above all other factors. Therefore, I do not think it unlikely that the United States will find out that it has committed a grave error by encourating As-Sadat to pursue that dangerous road despite its knowledge that he took the decision alone without consulting any official Egyptian institution. Thus the outcome of the Baghdad summit is conclusive evidence of the Arab world's rejection of those agreements.

[Question] What impact did President as-Sadat's refusal to receive the conference delegation have on the participants?

He replied: The general feeling was that the delegation was unlikely to succeed or had a slim chance of success. Nevertheless, we did not want an opportunity, however small, to pass without exploiting it in order to prevent Egypt from signing a separate agreement with the Zionist enemy. As for the reaction among the conference participants, I personally felt that As-Sadat is not behaving logically but nervously and with anger. His actions are prompted by personal motives rather than by reason. As-Sadat's behavior was undoubtedly an insult to the conference.

[Question] Has a committee been set up to follow up the implementation of the conference resolutions?

He replied: The conference adopted several resolutions and determined a method of insuring the implementation of those resolutions.

[Question] Did the conference face difficult conditions that could have led to its failure?

He replied: The conference was never near failure. Some of its discussions were prolonged, others short, but it was never on the verge of failure. I would like to make it clear that Iraq prepared the ground for the conference well. We had a good idea of all the proposals that were to be put to the conference and we prepared alternative solutions to problems even before the conference began. And in fact we were able to put forth alternative solutions and formulas that were acceptable to almost everybody.

[Question] Did the conference adopt resolutions to be implemented now and others to be implemented after As-Sadat signs the separate peace treaty?

He replied: There are resolutions dealing with the present situation and others with developments that might occur in the future. Matters concerning the future are those relating to financial and economic issues. There were some arguments regarding the extent of economic cooperation among Arab countries but eventually a common view on the matter was determined.

[Question] Why did the final Arab foreign ministers meeting last 14 hours?

He replied: The meeting took such a long time because we wanted to give everybody a chance to express his views. Also, the conference management insisted on finishing work on schedule. We could have postponed the meeting until the next day--the date of the arrival of the kings and presidents--but we were anxious to finish work the same night. Iraq was not prepared to allow the conference to be just a matter of appearances or to accept a superficial unity of ranks. It wanted the conference to achieve the essentials and was fighting against the possibility of division. We wanted unity of ranks as well as the achievement of something and, therefore, the task was difficult. As to why Iraq's mission succeeded, I believe it was mainly because of a new surge of confidence in Iraq's attitude by all those attending the conference.

[Question] How was Saudi Arabia's attitude at the conference?

He replied: It was positive. Even its attitude toward As-Sadat was positive. There were different views; but expressing different views is one thing and reaching a positive attitude is another. Saudi Arabia's attitude was undoubtedly positive.

PLO DELEGATION REPORTEDLY TO VISIT JORDAN AFTER 'ID

JN0906l0Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 9 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Amman--A Palestinian delegation will pay a visit to Amman after the blessed 'Id al-Adha to meet with Jordanian officials with the aim of coordinating steps for future relations between Jordan and the PLO. Agreement on the visit took place during the meeting in Baghdad between King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, along with members of the Palestinian delegation to the ninth Arab summit conference. The Palestinian delegation to Amman will be led by head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi. Among other topics, the Palestinian delegation will discuss arrangements for the visit Yasir 'Arafat will pay to Amman to conclude arrangements discussed by the Palestinian delegation in Amman.

AR-RA'Y SAYS EGYPT FACES DIFFICULT CHOICE

JN150940Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 15 Nov 78 pp 1, 11 JN

[Editorial: "Egypt and the Difficult Choice"]

[Excerpts] Conflicting news exists on the Blair House talks in Washington and on the statements attributed to the Camp David partners at a time when the Arabs are still waiting for Egypt's final reply to the Camp David decisions, the suspension of the negotiations and its return to the Arab fold.

It seems that the maximum requirements sought by the Egyptian negotiator at Blair House fail to meet even the minimum acceptable to the Arabs of the Baghdad summit.

Despite all the efforts of the Egyptian negotiator to link the two agreements, the result will only be disaster for the Arabs and the people concerned with the cause. Thus, the only thing that will be achieved will be Israel's objective of signing a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

Therefore, the diabolical Camp David equation will continue on its way--whether a commitment concerning the linking of the two agreements, which did not take place at Camp David, is reached, or whether the two agreements remain separate--as long as the Egyptian command continues to seek peace at all costs.

The Egyptian negotiator's insistence on linking the two agreements will therefore lose its meaning as long as the Arabs, particularly the Palestinians, reject the solution according to the Camp David formula.

Therefore, Egypt has to choose between signing a separate peace treaty with Israel, and walking out of the negotiations and returning to the Arab fold.

AL-AKHBAR SCORES EGYPTIAN PRESS ON 'CORE' OF ARAB DISPUTE

JN150806Y Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 15 Nov 78 pp 1, 11 JN

[Editorial: "The Core of the Dispute Between the Arabs and As-Sadat"]

[Text] The Egyptian press dealt yesterday with what it termed the fallacies of the Baghdad summit. The Egyptian press has seemingly forgotten the fallacies the Egyptian regime is committing every day against the Arab nation and its fateful issue.

The Egyptian regime authorized itself to speak on behalf of the Arabs at Camp David. This regime is now authorizing itself to speak at Blair House despite the fact that the Arabs are collectively opposing its separate peace initiative with Israel.

The Egyptian regime authorized itself to speak on behalf of the Palestinians despite the fact that the Palestinians inside and outside the occupied territories as well as those in various other parts of the world resolutely rejected the course of As-Sadat--he who utilized the peace slogan as a protective umbrella. The Palestinians have also categorically rejected the Camp David agreements and all their consequences.

The Egyptian regime authorized itself to speak on behalf of Jordan without prior permission and despite the fact that Jordan has on many occasions declared that it is not committed to resolutions on which it had never been consulted.

The Egyptian regime has above all authorized itself to adopt separate resolutions on the Palestinian issue--the issue of the Arab fate.

This regime authorized itself to speak on behalf of the Arab nation without permission. It also authorized itself to proceed along a course that has been collectively opposed by the Arab nation from the ocean to the gulf.

After all this, the Egyptian regime reprimanded the Arabs because they reject the unilateral procedure Egypt is practicing against the Arab cause and the Arab future.

The Baghdad summit convened on the anniversary of the issuance of the Balfour Declaration, which promised others' land to people who in fact did not deserve an atom of Palestinian soil. Likewise, the Baghdad summit was held to say "no" to As-Sadat's regime--the regime that gave away and is trying to give away what does not belong to it to others in Palestine who do not deserve it. Such acts are the core of the dispute.

AL-LIWA': RIGHTISTS RECEIVED WEAPONS FROM ISRAEL

JN151003Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 15 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 15 November--It was disclosed here today that rightwing militias have received new weapons and ammunition, including 203-mm guns and self-propelled artillery.

The newspaper AL-LIWA' stated that the weapons and ammunition were brought by an Israeli ship into Juniyah port on the northern Lebanese coast controlled by rightwing militias, on 26 October. The paper added that the ship unloaded the equivalent of 18 truckloads of weapons, which were transported to rightist positions, particularly in the Kasrawan area, amid stringent security measures and a general state of mobilization of the rightwing militias.

In a related development the paper said that a meeting was held among Camille Sham'un, leader of the National Liberal Party; Bashir al-Jumayyil, military commander of the Phalangist Party; and Major Sa'd Haddad, commander of the rightwing militias in southern Lebanon, in the town of Juniyah early this month. Sa'd Haddad arrived from the south on board an Israeli ship.

The paper said that Major Haddad explained to his allies the current situation along the border strip and the possibility of Israeli intervention immediately after the signing of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

VOL: SHOOTING, EXPLOSIONS HEARD IN BEIRUT SUBURB

NC150850Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 15 Nov 78 NC

[Text] About an hour ago shooting and explosions were heard in the traditional combat axes in the commercial area and in some of the axes of the southern suburb. This is taking place at a time when the cabinet is preparing to hold a meeting today to discuss the security plan and the timetable prepared by the three military commands yesterday.

Shelling by medium weapons was directed at 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, At-Tahwitah and As-Sayfi last night with no other justification than the desire to maintain tension.

ALGERIA

BOUMEDIENE RETURNS TO ALGIERS FROM MOSCOW

Communicates With Giscard en Route

LD142338Y Algiers APS in French 1400 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, APS--While overflying French airspace Houari Boumediene, president of the Algerian Republic and chairman of the Council of the Revolution, sent the following message to French President Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing:

We are traveling through the airspace of your country. This is another opportunity to repeat to you our complete availability in order to further improve Algerian-French relations and set them on lasting foundations, as well as to broaden and consolidate cooperation links.

Aside from differences of approach and of our respective policies, the dialog resumed last summer at an official level seems to be resolutely directed toward the search for and promotion of a new situation, justly concerned with the imperative matter of freedom for all the peoples of the Maghreb, the return to security, stability and peace in a region to which Algeria and France belong.

In these times of suspicion and tension France can do a great deal if she so decides. The powerful links which she has been able to weave throughout history with all the Maghreb countries could give her a special role which, as soon as the national rights of the Saharan people are satisfied and all the injustices against it are put right, could give an unprecedented impulse to the cooperation between your great country with the new Maghreb group of countries.

If this is your wish, and if the interest of the French people commands it, I can assure you that you will always find in me, in Algeria and her leaders, very attentive and imaginitive listeners, determined to write with you and with all the other partners of the western Mediterranean basin a new page in history--one of justice, progress and peace.

I express my sincere wishes for success and happiness to you and the greatest prosperity for the French people.

Arrives in Algiers

LD141416Y Algiers APS in French 1405 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, APS--President Houari Boumediene, president of the republic and of the Council of the Revolution, arrived in Algiers from Moscow early Tuesday afternoon. The head of state was accompanied by Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika, member of the Council of the Revolution and minister of foreign affairs.

Discusses USSR Talks

LD150016Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Immediately after his return to the homeland, President Houari Boumediene chaired a working session with members of the Council of the Revolution and the speaker of the National People's Assembly and members of the government. The president informed those present about his visit to the Soviet Union and the talks he conducted there with Soviet leaders. He also reviewed national issues and discussed the latest international developments.

NEWSPAPER GREETS SOVIET OCTOBER REVOLUTION

LD091505Y Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 7 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Editorials: "Greetings to the Great October Revolution"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet peoples, together with the world nationalist and progressive forces, a are celebrating the 61st anniversary of the great October revolution.

As they share their Soviet friends' joy, the Algerian people do so in recognition of the historic value of the revolution, which was a great turning point in the history of mankind.

As a result, that revolution acquired a worldwide human dimension in that for the first time it opened up wide horizons for suffering humanity and offered a new model for organizing societies in a manner different from what mankind had known throughout its long stages of development.

For this reason the world liberation forces have found in the October revolution a strong support for smashing the world colonialist system and building a society of freedom, justice and socialism in a struggle aimed at elevating man and abolishing oppression and exploitation.

Progressive Arab countries have found in the Soviet Union a close friend and a natural ally in their continuous and constant struggle against Zionism and imperialism. Every one of us recalls the positive role the Soviet Union played in supporting the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front against the Zionist and imperialist onslaught.

Imperialism and Zionism have found in the person of the Egyptian president a principal tool for them to implement their plan aimed at keeping the Arab homeland under Zionist occupation and restoring U.S. hegemony over this sensitive area. Also the countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and all the progressive Arab forces have found in the Soviet Union and the socialist countries a natural ally in the struggle to thwart this imperialist-Zionist plan.

The Soviet Union has confirmed its continued stand on the side of struggling Arabs, Arabs refusing surrender and genuinely hostile to imperialism and Zionism and their plans to oppress and exploit Arabs.

We share the Soviet peoples' celebration in Algerian-Soviet relations, which are continually expanding and further deepening and have reached the present level of strong ties between the two countries within the framework of common historical visitation and the joint march for the sake of world peace and freedom.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN II ARRIVES IN U.S. FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD141928Y Rabat MAP in English 1224 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 14 Nov (MAP)--Morocco's King Hassan II arrived here Monday on a 2-day formal visit to the United States. He will meet with President Jimmy Carter Tuesday morning and will receive in the afternoon at Blair House Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, World Bank's President Robert McNamara and representatives of the daily Washington POST. The day ends with a dinner for the king hosted by President Carter.

Hassan II will meet again with Carter Wednesday morning at the White House and with Energy Secretary James R. Schlesinger. He will also have talks with Senate foreign committee and international relations committee men in the capital.

The king will receive at Blair House Secretary of Defense Harold Brown. And Ali Ben Jelloun, the Moroccan ambassador in Washington, will offer at his residence a reception in honour of the king in the evening.

SUDAN

DENG MEETS IVORY COAST FOREIGN MINISTER

JN141740Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 14 November--Francis Deng, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received Simeon Ake, Ivory Coast minister of foreign affairs and envoy of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who is carrying a message to OAU chairman President Numayri from the Ivory Coast president.

At the meeting, tney discussed several matters of interest in Africa in general. They also exchanged viewpoints within the framework of current consultations pertaining to the convening of the Committee of Sages to discuss the Western Sahara problem.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO ISSUES MADRID ACCORD ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT

LD132346Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] On the third anniversary of the tripartite deal among Spain, Morocco and Mauritania, the POLISARIO Front issued a statement pointing out that the shameful agreement attempted to sell an entire people as if they were cattle and that it was signed in violation of all contemporary values in international relations. The statement also said that the agreement gave the aggressive military force the chance to impose the established situation, to stop a colonized people from determining their own fate and to stop the international organization from implementing the process of liquidating colonialism in an independent region. The statement added that the agreement also allowed the aggressive military force to harm the territorial integrity of the Saharan people and to expel them by use of arms.

On 14 November Morocco and Mauritania invaded the Sahara in a savage campaign looking for booty. The Saharan people stood up with courage to that military invasion despite their weakness and because the invaders were states which themselves had attained their own independence more than 20 years before.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON RECENT FIGHTING

LD142110Y Algiers APS in French 1200 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] Liberated territories APS--A communique from the Saharan Defense Ministry points out that Saharan fighters are continuing their attacks and ambushes on Moroccan troops on the northern front. On 7 November 1978 the Saharan People's Liberation Army undertook protracted shelling with heavy arms of the occupation forces' garrisons at Tifariti and Amgala. Several enemy shelters and trenches were destroyed and about ten monarchist soldiers were put out of action. On the same day Saharan fighters ambushed an enemy unit at Eskaikine. An armored car and 2 vehicles belonging to the occupation forces were destroyed, 16 men killed and more than 10 others seriously injured.

DAYAN INTERVIEWED ON PROGRESS OF PEACE TALKS

TA141200Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 14 Nov 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Interview with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan by Shalom Qital on 13 November in Washington--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Dayan, are you bringing the cabinet a treaty with a recommendation that it be approved?

[Answer] No. We brought the draft treaty the last time for approval as a draft and, indeed, sections were missing then that we now have with us--the political and military appendices, several other sections--but now it is too early to say that the cabinet should decide to approve or reject. First and foremost, the following sections are missing: first the paper that Butrus Ghali is going to Cairo to discuss--which was submitted to us yesterday and discussed by the U.S. secretary of state and the prime minister--dealing, as I said, with the linkage and the parallelism between the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement and the autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

Secondly, there are other organic issues, in the military section, and also in other areas that we will have to deal with, but there is one main issue in the military section--and I do not want to name it--over which there are still differences of opinion.

In addition to this, there is the oil issue and U.S. financial aid, even if they--especially the financial aid--do not represent a formal section of the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt. The agreement between Israel and the United States is for us one of the basic pillars, without which we cannot begin the dismantling in Sinai, since we are not sure that we will be able to build the same establishment in the Negev.

[Question] Since, Mr Dayan, I understand that one of the main problems is the famous problem of linkage, what is the cabinet's current position, or yours, Moshe Dayan, on what should be done in the near future in Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] I can only speak for myself, but on that basis I can say clearly that, first of all, I approve of the fact that we will continue to follow two paths: We will both fulfill the peace agreement with Egypt, if the conditions are acceptable to us, and we will also begin--since we have not yet cleared the first hurdle on that path--to implement the autonomy for the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el. But I have reservations, am entirely opposed to the two being linked to the point that they will say: If you do not progress fast enough--and that is what the Egyptians are now saying--if you do not hold, within so many months, elections in Judaea and Samaria, the establishment of independent institutions, then we will consider the agreement--the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement--unfulfilled. This we must not accept.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, thank you very much.

Further Details

TA141551Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 14 Nov 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpts] Our correspondent Yosi 'Abadi reports from Ben-Gurion Airport.

[Begin recording] ['Abadi] Aren't you concerned by the Egyptian demands, which suggest a tendency to make Israel lose Judaea and Samaria as a condition for the Israeli-Egyptian agreement?

[Dayan] I see the Egyptian proposals as conforming to the Egyptian position, and as serving the Egyptian interest. As-Sadat has said many times that he wouldn't make a separate agreement. This has a political implication rather than a legal meaning. The draft agreement that he agreed to work out with us is not legally linked to any other agreement. It stands on its own. That is to say: Even if nothing is realized regarding the establishment of the administrative regime in Judaea and Samaria; or even if we withdraw from what we have agreed upon at Camp David--and I don't think that we will renege--but even if we did that, legally As-Sadat cannot claim that therefore the Egyptian-Israeli agreement is invalid. But he has always said and keeps reiterating that he was not and is not willing to make such an agreement separately.

['Abadi] The foreign minister refused to say what his position was on the U.S. compromise proposal, a proposal that Egyptians demand, and said that he would express his views at the cabinet session.

U.S. COMPROMISE INCLUDES AUTONOMY ELECTIONS BY 1979

TA141722Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 14 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Tomorrow the cabinet will discuss the U.S. compromise proposal on the linkage, and our correspondent Zevi Lidar has learned details. The Americans are proposing that a letter accompanying the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty will postulate that both parties pledge to continuously discuss the establishment of autonomy, with the aim of holding elections before the end of 1979. It is suggested that the talks on that issue begin 1 month after the peace treaty has been ratified and that they be conducted expediently and with good will. At first, the parties will discuss ways to establish the autonomy administration. Near the date of the elections, the responsibilities and the jurisdictions of that administration will be discussed.

Our correspondent says that many cabinet ministers oppose mentioning a definite date, the end of 1979. On the other hand, other cabinet members think that the wording of the clause, including the date, is vague and does not explicitly state that the elections will indeed take place before the end of 1979.

Begin Against; Weizman For

TA141021Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Nov 78 pp 1, 15 TA

[By Yosef Harif]

[Text] While Prime Minister Begin, rejects the U.S. compromise proposal because basically the "timetable" for the autonomy elections in Judaea and Samaria is still included, Defense Minister Weizman is prepared to recommend that the compromise proposal be accepted as it was brought to Mr Begin by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

During the negotiations, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan was firm in his opposition to any definite dates, and he rejected the Egyptian proposal to conclude the autonomy negotiations within 5 months. It is not yet clear exactly what his view will be on the latest U.S. proposal, which states that the elections in Judaea and Samaria will not take place in 5 months, but in December 1979--in another year.

It is known that with the approach of the cabinet session, Mr Weizman was to contact several of the cabinet ministers and tell them that he supports accepting the U.S. compromise proposal. The MA'ARIV correspondent has learned that at least two ministers have spoken to Minister Weizman on this matter: Minister of Interior Dr Yosef Burg and Minister of Construction and Housing Gid'on Pat. After he told them about the latest developments, the defense minister said that he was recommending acceptance of the U.S. compromise.

However, the prime minister rejects this proposal for two reasons:

--In principle he is opposed to the timetable, since in his view, the negotiations should be held freely and ought not to be tied to a binding timetable, especially since the Egyptians intend, as far as we know, to link the progress of the talks on the establishment of autonomy with the timetable they have proposed for the withdrawal from Sinai.

--From the practical aspect, the prime minister thinks that a proposal including a timetable must be opposed, since the Arab inhabitants of Judea and Samaria will continue to live in the shadow of the date for the elections and, as one of the prime minister's confidantes said, "life will not be life there."

The prime minister is firm in his view, because he thinks that the struggle over Judaea and Samaria is no longer a matter of this or that formulation, but the intention concealed behind the various formulations and, as far as is known from talks with the Egyptian delegation, it is clear that the Egyptians aspire to take Judaea and Samaria out of Israel's hands and hand them over to the "Arab people."

This is also the reason that the Egyptians are not content with the results of the autonomy negotiations, but are already demanding that they be allowed to establish a liaison with the Gaza Strip. From talks with members of the cabinet we can conclude that the proposal to reject the latest U.S. compromise on the date for elections in Judaea and Samaria (December 1979) will be supported by a large majority in the cabinet.

It is clear that the rejection of the U.S. proposal may jeopardize the chances for a speedy completion of the negotiations, but the view emerging in Jerusalem is that, at this crossroads, it is important to leave no stone unturned in the negotiations, and to ignore the question of when they will end--whether before 10 December (the day the Nobel Peace Prize will be presented) or after.

From this aspect, great importance is being attached to the position of the foreign minister in the cabinet session. As far as is known, Minister Weizman is trying to persuade the foreign minister that the two of them should have a united position.

CABINET MEETING ON U.S. COMPROMISE ENDS WITHOUT DECISION

TA150907Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 15 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The cabinet has just ended its meeting about the Washington negotiations without taking a decision.

The prime minister said that, according to recent reports, Egypt has raised new proposals and the cabinet will hold a political debate after the new Egyptian positions are clarified. The cabinet will reconvene tomorrow.

Opposite the meeting hall inside the Knesset building three Knesset members, Ge'ula Kohen, Moshe Shamir and Hayyim Druckman, put up a large sign saying: The Israeli Government is on the brink of the abyss; stop. This is an unprecedented demonstration in the history of the Knesset. Our correspondent Zevi Yisra'eli says that the rules concerning demonstrations inside the Knesset building are unclear and that the Knesset legal adviser is going to give his opinion about this soon.

Tomorrow's Meeting Canceled

TA1510llY Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 15 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The Cabinet ended its meeting an hour ago without taking any decision. The prime minister said that there are reports that Egypt has submitted new proposals or demands regarding the negotiations. These reports are not complete and official yet. Therefore, the cabinet has decided to hold the political debate after these reports are clarified.

Tomorrow's cabinet meeting was canceled. The cabinet sat today in its capacity as the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs.

Our correspondent Zevi Lidar says that partial reports reaching Jerusalem hint at the possibility that the new Egyptian demands do not refer to the Gaza Strip alone, and an overall change in Egypt's position in the negotiations may be in question. The message carried by Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak to Washington is now being awaited.

MINISTER MODA'I RETURNING HOME; OIL ISSUE UNRESOLVED

TA1507l0Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 15 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Energy Minister Yizhaq Moda'i will return to Israel today. Our correspondent Yosi Melman reports that, although no real progress was made in the talks on the oil issue in Washington, the other Israeli experts on the oil issue will remain in Washington and will not return to Israel. Minister Moda'i will possibly return this week to continue the talks with Egypt. Our correspondent reports that no progress was made on the most important issue of whether Israel will obtain special production rights in the 'Alma oil field.

PERES COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN DEMANDS, PEACE TALKS

TA1413l8Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 Nov 78 p 3 TA

[Text] (ITIM)--Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres said yesterday that Egypt's demand to set a timetable for the implementation of autonomy rule cannot materialize now and constitutes a serious obstacle in the peace talks. Peres was a guest of the Union of Foreign Journalists in Israel at a meeting in the Sheraton Hotel in Tel Aviv.

Peres said that three points are going to be included in the letter accompanying the peace agreement, including the methods of elections, the authority of the autonomy regime and the timetable. While it is possible, in his opinion, to bridge the existing gaps on the two first points, he does not understand how this can be done on the third. "How is it possible to decide on a wedding before we have a bride?" he asked.

To one of the questions, Peres answered that he believes that King Husayn can be harnessed to the peace agreement when the real danger of a Palestinian state is clearly illustrated to Jordan. Nevertheless, Peres claimed that the autonomy plan of the Likud government contains the danger of the creation of a Palestinian state, whereas the Labor Party's plan is preferable and stands a better chance.

Peres was asked about possible cooperation with Jordan which, to date, has firmly refused to enter the peace talks with Israel. He answered that although the state of war with Jordan officially continues, experience has taught us that it is possible to maintain open borders, the traffic of people and goods and calm on both sides of the border with Jordan.

Peres stressed again that King Husayn will have no choice but to join the agreement if he is faced with the establishment of a Palestinian state, to which he is opposed.

The Labor Party chairman also answered questions on domestic affairs and analyzed the results of the local elections as favorable to the Alinement. Among other things, the Labor Party also scored victories in the Arab sector, and its achievements are good when compared with the 1973 elections.

Later MK Peres was asked if he supports the idea of a wide coalition. He replied: "If we set up a coalition in the future, its basis will be policy not parties." In the meantime, he promised that despite the reservations he has about the Likud policy and the way it is conducting the negotiations, the Labor Party will not be an obstacle to an agreement. Any proposal will be discussed on its merits without an automatic commitment in advance to support or reject it. In principle, the Labor Party believes that short negotiations are in our interest, since the longer the negotiations last the more complications and difficulties arise.

SPLIT IN LIKUD OVER AUTONOMY PROPOSALS WIDENS

TA1412327 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 14 Nov 78 p 5 TA

[By Avner Tavori]

[Text] There are elements in the Likud who believe that in view of the U.S. position in the peace negotiations, it may be better to agree on dividing Judaea and Samaria so that the borders of the State of Israel will be clearly defined.

According to this assessment, the United States is clearly siding with the Arabs in their interpretation of autonomy, an interpretation that will lead to defining Israel's borders along the 1967 lines and to the establishment of a Palestinian state in the autonomy area. Therefore, it is better to partition Judaea and Samaria.

Remarks in this vein were made yesterday by the head of the Herut faction in the Likud, MK Hayyim Kaufman, to U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis, who had invited MK Kaufman for a talk.

Extremists in the coalition yesterday demanded that nonconfidence be expressed in the Israeli delegation to the peace talks and that the composition of the delegation be changed. Dissatisfaction was expressed in the MAFDAL with the positions of Ministers Dayan and Weizman, especially on the matter of the future of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. One of the members of the MAFDAL Executive, Eli'ezer Go'elman, demanded in the faction's meeting yesterday that the MAFDAL ask the prime minister to replace Minister Dayan and Weizman with others whose positions are closer to the MAFDAL's positions.

The faction has decided to oblige its ministers and hold a debate in the faction, and in the party's Executive, if necessary, before voting in the cabinet on the agreements that will be achieved in the negotiations.

Sharp criticism of the composition of the delegation was heard in the Likud as well. The head of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, Prof Moshe Arens, who recently returned from the United States, expressed indignation over the fact that the team of advisers in the delegation consists of people whose political conception is close to the alinement's and who are not trying to implement the political concept of the Likud. He claimed that what they view as an achievement is not acceptable to the Likud. Arens demands that a Likud member of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee join the delegation as an observer.

MK Ge'ula Kohen claimed that the Likud does not have the people's mandate to sign agreements along the lines of the Camp David agreements and called for moving up the general elections. Her faction colleagues rejected her demand, but this issue will be discussed by the Likud Executive.

Likud Knesset Members Yig'al Kohen and Yig'al Kohen-Orgad yesterday launched an intiative to get Knesset members to sign a draft proposal intended to guarantee Israel's rule in the autonomy areas. Among other things, the draft proposal speaks of transferring the non-cultivated West Bank lands to the State of Israel and guaranteeing Israeli jurisdiction in the autonomy areas. Ge'ula Kohen's request to move the elections up will be discussed by the Likud Executive.

Our correspondent Bina Barzel reports that the Greater Israel Movement yesterday called for the ousting of the government. The Ben-Gurion circle in the Labor Party has called for the same thing.

La'am Split Possible

TA141138Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 14 Nov 78 p 6 TA

[By Yehudit Winkler]

[Excerpts] The former members of the State List who are now members of the divided La'am faction within the Likud held consultations and discussions last week about the situation in the Likud and their future in the La'am framework against the background of the current political situation. This was learned from an authoritative source.

It appears that these discussions have not reached the stage of decisions, but the very fact that the participants in these gatherings are only members of the former State List clearly points to the climate of split in La'am, although, on the surface, the steps inevitably leading to a split have not yet occurred. MK Zalman Shoval confirmed that these meetings exist and said that even though the split has not yet actually occurred, "a rather clear internal dynamic exists."

It has also been learned that there are still attempts to get Horowitz back into the cabinet. However, the question under discussion is not the pressure by economic sectors who want Horowitz to return to government, but rather it is where can his influence be maximized: "in the government or outside it." The leak about the internal discussions in the Likud on advancing the elections has turned on a red light in the La'am as well, since it is clear that if the elections are moved up a clear attempt will be made to neutralize those elements in La'am who are opposed to the government's policy and not to promise them seats on the Likud list for the next Knesset. In such a case, this group will have to decide on its new political path, be it cooperation with the loyalists of the Herut movement and the Greater Israel people or in another existing political body that is not foreign to the social outlook of the former members of the State List.

JUSTICE MINISTER TAMIR INTERVIEWED ON PEACE TALKS

TA141830Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1605 GMT 14 Nov 78 TA

[Interview with Justice Minister Shemu'el Tamir at Bet Agron in Jerusalem on the program "Gentlemen, the Press." Participants: 'Amos Levav, MA'ARIV; Hayyim Shibi, 'AL HAMISHMAR; Shemu'el Mittelmann, ITIM and Yosi 'Abadi of the IDF Radio; moderator is Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat and the editor is 'Imanu'el Hare'uveni. Questioner not always identified--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Minister, did the President of the United States have you in mind when he complained last night on U.S. television about the ministers who remained at home--in Israel and in Egypt--that they are making things difficult for their colleagues who are negotiating at Blair House in Washington? In other words, and this is actually the purpose of my question; it is known that you, Mr Minister, are very actively participating in recent cabinet discussions. The question is whether you and some of your colleagues are not making things too difficult for those who conduct the negotiations in Washington on behalf of us all?

[Answer] I do not know the other ministers in the Egyptian Cabinet that President Carter had in mind. After all, one man makes the decisions. But as far as we here at home are concerned, the cabinet decides according to a majority vote. And it happens that during discussions on various issues, various cabinet members from sundry parties are expressing views not necessarily according to what may have been expected in advance. And the division is not according to doves, hawks or members of the Liberal Party, the Democratic Party, or Herut or MAFDAL or La'am. Cabinet members express themselves according to their convictions and their conscience. Certain proposals that I raised after 3 days of discussions, lasting 17 hours, have been adopted by the cabinet by a majority of 15 votes as against two abstentions. It is no longer a secret that the vote was 15 members, and they included the prime minister, the foreign minister, the defense minister, who are members of the delegation. Had this not been acceptable to all the 15 cabinet members, the proposal would not have been passed.

Furthermore, the other proposals that I shared in proposing, some of which were adopted and some not, have always been adopted by a majority vote. The members who are negotiating are a part of the cabinet and the division is not cabinet members in Washington on the one hand and the cabinet at home on the other hand. There are differences of opinion on various issues, according to the matter at hand. All this derives first of all from the fact that at Camp David, when we made the two agreements--all of us--we had gone a very long way toward peace. To say today: Sinai is as good as in As-Sadat's pocket; the settlements are already as good as nonexistent--the settlements in Sinai--and now the negotiations between us and the Egyptians are starting on the rest; this is something I am not ready to accept, and many cabinet members are not ready to accept.

This agreement is built on the understanding--as it was built at Camp David--that you are getting peace plus Sinai, minus our settlements; we are getting peace minus Sinai, minus our settlements. All the rest: the nature of peace, the security arrangements, the financial arrangements, the legal arrangements--all these had to be guaranteed to be in our favor, since we had given up the most important thing. It shouldn't be forgotten, and it is best to recall explicitly: When we are ready to give away the Sinai, we are giving away the sky of the air force--the sky of Sinai--without which the air force will have many more difficulties.

This is no secret. When we are giving away the Sinai, we are giving away the fields, the large expanses, a base to train the armored corps, without which it will be much more dense, much more difficult.

We, a country without oil, are giving away the only oil source we had, without which we shall be much more dependent on foreign sources. We are diminishing, in more ways than one, from a larger and stronger country to a smaller and weaker country. The minimum we ought to receive, clearly written in black and white, is that peace is peace, that ambassadors are being exchanged, that the Israeli-Egyptian agreement is not encumbered by a very complex agreement, including all the issues of the autonomy that we haven't started to handle yet. We have been promised U.S. support. They are saying, aren't they, that they are the full partner--and indeed they are--that U.S. support will be assured so that the State of Israel will not have to allot 35 percent of its current budget for defense and 35 percent for the repayment of debts. If we must also carry the burden of billions that stem from our willingness to go toward peace, we will have a budget of 80 percent for debts and defense, and all the rest--the whole state budget--education, health, welfare, services, all that will amount to 20 percent.

We must be sure that we are not evacuating the airfields before the new airfields have been constructed. A considerable number of the air force planes are located at 'Eziyon and Etam. That is to say: Are we debating marginal issues, subordinate issues? We are insisting on the most fundamental things.

It is worthwhile to remind President as-Sadat that at this stage Israel possesses Sinai, that the settlements are standing. The tendency of the cabinet, the resolution of the cabinet is to do everything possible for the sake of peace, but not at any price. We are not folding up. We have not been defeated in war, we have not lost, and only on the basis of negotiations and an agreement and a peaceful atmosphere is there a chance for the whole thing. We favor a friendly atmosphere, without making things difficult.

I say quite explicitly: With all due respect to the President of the United States, who is doing many important things for Israel and for peace, there is no justification to ever point an accusing finger at Israel or at some of Israel's cabinet members as if they were causing difficulties. This is said by one minister who voted in favor of Camp David. I am a member of a party whose Knesset members all voted for the Camp David accords, not with a light heart, knowing that we made very difficult concessions. Beyond this, we're afraid lest somebody think that we are folding up. We are not folding up. We are going toward peace. And if this is not a durable and trustworthy peace, the ministers and the cabinet must examine and consider and do it again and again. The nation is apprehensive and it wants to know, and rightly so, that its rights and future are being watched.

[Question] I thank you, but I repeat the point I started with. Some kind of an upheaval occurred here. You have not been known in the public as a terrific hawk, and I'd say that Foreign Minister Dayan was not known as a terrific dove. Ever today, what Dayan is saying on his return from Washington, and the things that you are telling us here are not exactly in that direction. There is a feeling that you are making things more difficult, and he--together with Mr Weizman, perhaps even together with the prime minister--are making things less difficult. I think that the public would like to hear an answer on this. There seems to be a division and a confrontation between you.

[Tamir] No, definitely not. First, the prime minister is very scrupulous in not publicly going into details on the positions he is adopting in the cabinet. He expresses his positions in the cabinet. Outside it he says only those things that are agreed upon and accepted by the entire cabinet. It would certainly be wrong to put him into one group or another. There are no groups. I read the minutes of the Dayan-Vance talks recently. There are a great many subjects on which we are in complete agreement.

[Question] We won't object if you quote something.

[Answer] I am sure. I also talked with him when he was here. When we voted in the cabinet on the necessity of insisting on certain issues, Dayan said--he also told me after the cabinet meeting--very true, you are right on this or that point. One shouldn't distinguish between one minister and another cabinet member. At the discussion last week, when the defense minister was here, on a certain issue certain members voted their way, and on another issue we voted--the defense minister and I and other members--differently than members of my own party.

Things are not being dealt on the basis of hawk or dove. On certain isaues in the negotiations I expressed my view that in some respects one can be flexible and meet the Americans halfway, and on other issues I said: Here we mustn't budge, out of military, political, economic and legal considerations. This description has no foundation whatsoever. There is one other thing that I am ready to admit. The negotiators have a great advantage over those who sit at home. They feel the atmosphere. And the feeling of a man who is conducting the negotiations is a very important asset. For this reason they return from time to time and try to make us share, not only in the written letter, but also in the atmosphere. In this respect they have an advantage over the cabinet members who are sitting here. There is also a certain advantage for the members who sit at home over those who are negotiating.

[Question] They see it from afar.

[Answer] Not only because they see it from afar. They see the inside product without the beautiful wrappings. Without the smiles and the common meal; They see the result: What did you bring me. They are unburdened with the atmosphere. So there is both an advantage and a disadvantage. Together, they provide a balance. That is how it should be.

[Question] A last question from me, and I'll pass the ball to my colleagues. Are you ready to predict anything regarding the product that will be presented to you tomorrow? Will it be accepted as it is?

[Answer] I am certainly not ready to predict because I haven't read it. We shall see it--I know part of its contents--but we shall see it either tonight or early tomorrow morning before the cabinet session. The products that we have received in the last months have sometimes changed as much as twice in 1 day, because they involve us, the Egyptians and the Americans. The Egyptians have the delegation, which is one thing and As-Sadat, which is another, and they are not always alined. And the Americans are also inclined to go in different directions, are taking various aspects into consideration, are trying to reconcile, and are sometimes adding difficulties of their own....

[Question] Isn't the same thing also happening here, even though you are not willing to admit it?

[Answer] No, not here. I must tell you that the difference between our negotiating method and that of the Egyptians is that our delegation and the cabinet, too--what you tend to call a stronger hand--was straightforward the entire time. It insisted only on the very minimum and was not making negotiating maneuvers, such as at first presenting a certain demand in order to withdraw it later. The Egyptian side is to a certain degree entitled to various methods, in negotiations you may use various techniques: They introduce goats, or as I said, whole oxen, then pulled one out and said: Now you concede something to me. I again say: We are giving away the Sinai--we are getting a treaty. The treaty, at least, should have a hand and foot.

[Question] According to the rules of international law, the authority of the regime continues as long as the military government exists. When the military government withdraws, the authority of the regime ends, too. Was this one of the weighty legal questions that made the Justice Ministry muster forces in anticipation of autonomy?

[Answer] This is a weighty question, although I am not willing to accept your final conclusion; namely, when the military government withdraws, authority or the source of authority disappears. There can also be a situation, or a given circumstance, where the source of authority is an agreement between parties. The question then is how far this authority reaches. This is, of course, one of the subjects--and they are manifold--that we are now painstakingly studying. Colleagues from other ministries are studying the subjects of autonomy; the IDF within the autonomy framework; the police, its strength and its composition; the border police; the Israeli settlements; the government land; privately owned land; the link between Israel and Jordan; the link between Israel and autonomy. May I remind you that the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road will run many kilometers through the autonomy area in the vicinity of Latrun. I don't know whether everyone who is driving on that road is aware of it and remembers it. How will this be? There are not dozens of problems, but hundreds that will have to be studied....

[Question] Can a situation occur where we shall have to get a visa to cross the autonomy section of the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road?

[Answer] The situation should be such that this won't be necessary, but let us remind ourselves that along many kilometers the new road passes within the autonomy area....

[Question] What is the speed permitted in this area?

[Answer] That is the question, what will be the speed with which we shall drive toward autonomy. Among the controversial questions between us, the Egyptians and the Americans is that speed and the areas they want to squeeze us into over and beyond the Camp David accords. I think that we have to be loyal to every word we signed at Camp David. There is no reason that they should now try to erode the Camp David accords. In those accords we arrived at the very edge of several issues. Beyond that edge, one can skid, God forbid, not only to the side of the road, but into the abyss. That's why the cabinet is so cautious, and I'm adding for your benefit, so careful and so apprehensive. I don't want you to catch me in 1 year and say: Look, I am a correspondent. You are the justice minister. You are a lawyer and a statesman. I did not know the details. I knew that I wanted peace and wanted the whole thing to come to an end. Thus, I was entitled to say that you are perhaps making things difficult. But how could you concede on such a crucial point, which you knew was crucial.

[Question] The trouble with the cabinet is that you are not letting us read all those details. We actually do not know what is at issue. We are trying to guess all the time. I am already leading to another question; perhaps one of my colleagues will ask the question.

[Answer] That would be the only thing still lacking: that we reveal everything left after what has been leaked.

[Question] With your permission, I would like to return to the political subject. Could Israel, in fact, legally avoid negotiations with Egypt on Judaea and Samaria at this stage, since the Camp David accords do not commit Israel to conduct such negotiations in the absence of Jordan and the Palestinians?

[Answer] I am inclined to agree with you that the Camp David accords, in spirit and letter, do not commit Israel to negotiate on the autonomy plan in the absence of Jordan and the Arabs from Eretz Yisra'el. The question confronting the cabinet is whether to insist on this point, or whether to say that this is one of the points where we shall meet them halfway. Even if they did not come, we shall discuss it. This subject has not been ultimately decided. Negotiations are not final until you complete all the points. Sometimes you must--not sometimes, but in most negotiations and agreements--you must see the total balance. At a certain point you may have been weaker and did not receive everything you wanted. But on the other hand, on many other important points you got satisfaction, and so you are making a certain concession. But you cannot say: I agree on this and on this I did not. You have to see the total picture and then say: Do I buy or don't I? It is true, we are going to the negotiations with a free will, as I stressed and as I repeat and emphasize, not as losers. But it is true, and this is clear, that we are also subjected to representations and wishes, let's call it by its name, to certain pressures on some points by our ally, the United States. It is indeed our ally, but it has interests not necessarily the same as ours and sometimes, in its view, conforming more with the interests of Egypt. This is one of the points that will be solved in the treaty that is to be signed, if and when it is signed.

[Question] I am under the impression that the public tends to forget that it was Israel that proposed autonomy. Today no one is pressing and saying: Do propose an autonomy. We proposed autonomy. I must assume that the Government of Israel wishes to realize it.

[Answer] The Government of Israel wants to realize autonomy. It is true, however, that into the framework that we call autonomy, the Egyptians, with their interpretations, are trying to infuse other frameworks and other meanings. For example--and this is no secret--recently President as-Sadat has spoken of a special linkage to the Gaza Strip. This is being reflected in a number of points that they are raising. They did not hesitate to broach things at the last moment, which to us in the cabinet are completely new.

[Question] The introduction of Egyptian policemen, as I read in the papers, correct?

[Answer] No, no. Much more. A permanent delegation. A whole number of subjects. I am beginning to feel apprehensive--I am not saying this with certainty--that these are indications that Egypt will eventually try to annex the Gaza Strip in one way or another. At the time, they did not agree to settlements in the Rafah approaches; this brings them to the border of the strip. At the time, President as-Sadat proposed that, until the agreement is signed, the Gaza Strip would be in the area of Egypt and Judaea and Samaria in the area of Jordan, which would serve as some kind of temporary patrons.

Now certain points are again being broached concerning the Gaza Strip, of all places. So if anyone claimed that Egypt forgot all about the Middle East, that it wants to focus its interest on Africa; they see that the Egyptians are seriously concerned with the Palestinian issue--and not merely with words--and especially with the Gaza Strip, and we have to keep this in mind. We have not agreed and, in my view, will not agree--I think this is not only my opinion, I think this is the view of the whole cabinet--that the Gaza Strip will become a part of Egypt. We were speaking about autonomy.

By the way, there are further indications as well. All of a sudden there is talk--and this has been published--prisoners are to be released, security prisoners; this is a soft formula for murderers and all kinds of Fatah members who tried to murder dozens and perhaps hundreds. What has an agreement with Egypt--a peace treaty--to do with the release of saboteurs or murderers, whose organization, or the bodies backing them declare unceasingly that they are opposed to the Camp David accords and that they favor continuing a war to annihilate the State of Israel? The very raising of the idea is proof that there is no full agreement on the interpretations of autonomy, far from it. Hence, it is so necessary to be vigilant that the agreement on autonomy that was signed at Camp David was not made contingent in one way or another on the peace agreement with Egypt. This is only one example of our caution and apprehension, which perhaps somebody is not satisfied with. For him, in Washington, with all due respect, this is marginal. For me, in Jerusalem, it is central and cardinal.

[Question] With your permission, let us go back to international law.

[Answer] I'll again interrupt you, my friend. I'd like to quote here a sentence, and I hope the man I am quoting will not be angry with me. In the past I had a talk with Saunders at the White House, when he was at the White House in Washington. We did have a very interesting talk. He is a very intelligent man and in his way, in my view, very honest and very profound. He is representing an American interest, not an Israeli one. And when we had differences of opinion, he said: I really do understand you and I hope that you understand me too. If I sat in Jerusalem, I might possibly state all your contentions. If you sat in my place in Washington, you might be contending what I am. Thus, today too, we have to reply to President Carter: For you that is marginal, for me it is central.

[Question] According to international law, for a country to be independent it has to fulfill four conditions: efficient rule, a defined population, a defined area and the capability to manage its affairs on the international level. That is to say, to gain recognition by one or several sovereign countries. What will Israel do if the autonomy authorities declare themselves a sovereign country?

[Answer] I am ready to add something to that, and I'm not saying this ironically, there are a number of poignant and very difficult questions about what Israel will do "if." We are talking of order, of internal public security in the autonomy territories; what kind of police and patrols will there be and if IDF is limited to certain areas. And what will the IDF do if the local police are unable to squelch a violent expression likely to endanger Israel or settlements in Judaea and Samaria? A question, right?

We are today busy preparing the answers as we understand them and as we shall fight for them. The question that you raised is one of the very important questions, because for us autonomy is self-rule, while Egyptian commentators are saying that autonomy is actually, in one way or another, a road toward an independent Palestinian state.

I can tell you quite clearly, and in my view when saying this I'm reflecting what the entire cabinet feels: A Palestinian state, a removal of the IDF from Judaea and Samaria, a removal of settlements from Judaea and Samaria--is out of the question. Should anyone interpret autonomy in that way, then this is not the autonomy we had in mind when we signed the agreement at Camp David.

[Question] What autonomy did you have in mind?

[Answer] The autonomy which is explained unambiguously in our interpretation; self-rule, self-expression; not a third independent state between Israel and Jordan.

[Question] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, as far as we can judge, at least, is one of the few supporters of the U.S. compromise proposal to be discussed by the cabinet tomorrow. Does his absence or his remaining in the United States adversely affect the discussion and the ability to adopt a positive resolution regarding the compromise proposal?

[Answer] I do not know what the defense minister's opinion is of the proposal as it stands today. I know what his positions were regarding certain points about which he made explicit statements in the cabinet. And as I said earlier, on certain issues he voted with certain members, and on another issue he voted with different members. As for his remaining in Washington, I understand, and I'm saying this with due caution, that not only did he remain, but also the Egyptian war minister--or perhaps he will be called the defense minister--remained, as there is no desire on the part of the Egyptians or on our part to give the impression that the talks have been suspended. They are there and when they are there, they meet and continue maintaining contact.

The foreign minister will certainly brief us not only on his own position, but also on the position of the defense minister and we shall know precisely what his position is. He is also sending cables and telephoning and we shall know exactly where he stands on every point. I understand that some of the advisers will be coming too, if not all of them and we shall have a completely clear picture.

[Question] Can the defense minister's remaining in Washington be understood to indicate that the negotiations are at a crisis point to such an extent that the return of Mr Weizman is likely to cause a suspension of the talks?

[Answer] The fact that there were difficulties and that there are a few very serious obstacles on the way is no secret. In every negotiation the atmosphere and the relations are a part of the negotiations. And it is a fact that both countries saw fit not to recall the delegations. How things look is also contributing to their essence.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ON SINAI WITHDRAWAL COSTS

TA1419Z1Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Zippori said that the withdrawal from Sinai would cost about 60 billion Israeli pounds. The deputy minister told a meeting of the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee that the Defense Ministry would contract foreign firms to execute the construction work, if the Israeli economy is unable to do so. He revealed that the economic ministries set up a joint committee for earthmoving operations to make sure that the contractors do not make easy profits in the context of the redeployment.

KHOMEYNI SAYS SHAH'S PLEA OF IGNORANCE 'UNACCEPTABLE'

LD151031Y Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Poland Delcour interview with Ayatollah Khomeyni in Neauphle-le-Chateau: "Mr Sanjabi's Arrest Will Not Alter the Situation"--date not specified]

[Excerpts] Neauphle-le-Chateau--Ayatollah Khomeyni invariably expounds on three subjects each evening: "No to the Pahalvi dynasty, no to the monarchic regime and yes to a republic and an Islamic government." The ayatollah uses the present situation to discuss these three ideas. His latest inspiration is the arrest of National Front Secretary General Sanjabi.

"By their demonstrations and struggles, the young people have shown that they do not want the Pahlavis. Their action amounts to a national referendum. If anybody denies that, they support torture and imprisonment.

"Some say that the shah did not know what was going on, that he was completely unaware of it. That excuse is unacceptable; Everybody must be judged according to his crimes. If anybody commits a crime he must be punished for it. The shah is subject to the same rules as everybody. If he wants people to believe him, he must give back all that he and his family have stolen from the people. Nor can the people accept the shah being replaced by his son, because oppression is exercised from father to son in Iran. That family has always repressed the people because it has always been under foreign control."

His second principle is that the monarchic regime is outmoded: "Nobody can exercise absolute power without the consent of the people."

Finally, the Shi'ite religious leader thinks that: "Islam has imposed conditions on leaders to enable them to rule. If they fail to meet these conditions and violate them, they must step down and give way to an Islamic government."

"The People Will Choose the Institutions"

The interviews granted by the ayatollah before prayers all follow the same procedure and are recorded with the same care. The ayatollah receives journalists regularly. We were shown into a room even smaller than the prayer house. Each journalist was asked to submit several questions in writing in advance. The translator asked the journalist to repeat them before turning to the ayatollah who replied briefly with head tilted, as if his big black turban were too heavy. The 78-year old religious leader turned his eyes on the visitor for a few seconds. The ayatollah concentrated.

[Question] How do you see the situation following Mr Sanjabi's arrest?

[Answer] That arrest will not alter the situation. He (the shah) is trying to bend Sanjabi but it is safe to assume that an honest man like Mr Sanjabi will not give in.

[Question] What about resorting to an armed struggle?

[Answer] We hope that the present methods will suffice to overthrow the regime. If they fail, other methods will be considered.

[Question] What to you mean by an Islamic republic?

[Answer] It will be like other republics but will have a constitutional foundation supplied by Islamic law. Statutes and laws will be based on the Koran. The people will decide on the institutions, and hence it will be a people's democracy. [answer ends]

Opinion at Neauphle is that the National Front was responsible for Sunday's general strike--and hence for its relative failure--and that the Iranian liberation movement cannot be presented as Ayatollah Khomeyni's political party. The religious leader restricts himself to pronouncing excommunications in his small country house. At the door there are small notices in several languages stating that "the imam has no spokesman."

Movement's Goals Outlined

AU150959Y Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 15 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Milan, November 15 (ANSA)--Shi'ite religious leader Ruhollah Khomeyni has once again reiterated the goals of the mounting opposition movement in Iran as the overthrow of the shah and his corrupt regime and the establishment of a republic with a popular voting system and Islamic law.

The Shi'ite ayatollah, who is the spiritual leader of 93 percent of Shah Reza Pahlavi's subjects, denied that the growing opposition to the regime in Iran was of a violent nature in an interview for the weekly OGGI magazine of Italy. He also denied that his followers wanted to plunge Iran back into medieval times.

"Islam, as we interpret it, is a modern religion", Khomeyni told the OGGI reporter who interviewed him in his exile residence near Paris. He denied that his religious sect collaborated in any way with the leftist opposition to the shah in Iran while asserting that the Iranian opposition was united under the common cloak of religion.

Khomeyni blamed recent riots and looting in Tehran on the shah's secret police force SAVAK and their provocateurs. "All netural observers say the indifference of the police while the riots were going on...the cooperation was designed to lay the groundwork for the installation of the military regime already set up by the shah," he said.

The 78-year-old Khomeyni did not think that current tensions necessarily had to lead to "extreme consequences." In other words, he said, the shah should take the step himself of quitting in the face of the whole country's opposition.

"I can assure you", he concluded, "that we are for the utmost tolerance. When the dictator has been kicked out and makes way for a democratic regime, the standard of living will be better for all."

Pahlavi Exclusion From Government

LD141313Y Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 13 Nov 78 pp 16, 17 LD

[Interview granted by Iranian opposition leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Komeyni to AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI correspondent Huda al-Husayni in Paris--date not given]

[Text] Question: What is your opinion of the new military government which has been formed in Iran?

Answer: The shah's new plot of appointing a military government is intended to impose surrender on the people through the launching of new massacres. The shah has made several previous attempts but all failed. A military government will not be the solution the shah is looking for. Rather it will put him and his protectors in an even tighter corner.

Question: "The empire is acceptable if it can respect the people's rights," according to a statement by a member of the National Front:

A. What is your opinion of this statement and how far do you agree or disagree with the National Front?

B. Would you accept the empire if the heir to the throne takes over?

Answer: During the past months the Iranian people have repeatedly expressed their rejection of the monarchy. It is known that this regime is absolutely unacceptable to us. Whoever accepts it is against the people. The Moslem Iranian people will accept none of the Pahlavi Dynasty in the Government.

Question: You are demanding an Islamic republic. On what basis you want such a republic and what will its government's program be?

Answer: Yes, in the future I will put to the Iranian public the idea of an Islamic republic because the Iranian people have a right to determine their future. As for the program of an Iranian Islamic republic, it will be declared later.

Question: If the shah submits and meets all your demands, would it be possible to declare a reconciliation between yourselves and the empire?

Answer: One of our demands, which is the demand of the Iranian people, is the removal of the shah because of the crimes he has committed so that the people in the future will make their own decision.

Question: What is your opinion of the meeting which took place early this month between the shah and Mr Amin (an opposition leader)? Would you accept a civilian government headed by Amin that would implement a compromise program as the shah is demanding and as Amin has approved?

Answer: Individuals are unimportant. What is important is that anyone who defends the shah or who submits proposals necessitating the existence of the shah or the monarchy is not with us and is against the Moslem Iranian people.

Question: It has been said that the Soviet Union would not accept the emergence of an Islamic republic in Iran for fear of disturbances breaking out in the Islamic Soviet republics.

Answer: The Soviet Union, just like the United States and other countries, is seeking to plunder our country by supporting the shah. It is natural that all these countries should oppose the Iranian people's Islamic movement because they have their own reasons for doing so.

Question: It is also being said that Moscow supports the shah on the one hand while approving of the disturbances on the other so that its KGB agents can infiltrate into Iran from the northern borders. What is your opinion of this allegation and how do you, as an opposition led by religious leaders, coordinate with the Iranian communists who are also in the opposition?

Answer: The Kremlin leaders' antirevolutionary attitudes and the joint plots by the major powers will not be able to distort our Islamic movement. Every individual or group that does not approve of the Islamic nature of the holy movement in Iran will find itself facing the great majority of the Iranian people. According to reliable information, the Soviet Union does not and will not approve of our movement in any way. Moreover, the source of such rumors is the Soviet Union and the shah himself as well. This is in order to preserve the shah and his throne.

Question: During the heat of disturbances, Brezhnev sent a congratulatory message to the shah; President Carter expressed support for the shah's civilian and military governments; and the Queen of England declared her wish to visit Iran this winter. What would your relations with all these be if you were to take over the government?

Answer: Because of their continued support for the shah these countries will face the anger of our Moslem people. As for our future foreign relations, they will be based on preserving freedom, independence and mutual respect.

Question: It is known that the shah is obsessed by a challenge. He always says that in 1981 Iran will become the world's third military power. Does this challenge fall within your program of action should you take over the government?

Answer: The current armament program is a plot by the shah to squander our wealth, particularly oil. The arms that have been bought, in addition to the fact that they are of no use to the nation, have imposed at least 45,000 military advisers on us. This is in addition to the exorbitant expense.

Question: It is being said that the present demonstrations have adversely affected the Iranian economy and that this economy has collapsed. Do you consider this a victory for you?

Answer: The losses that the shah has caused for the people are too great to be counted. One of the causes of the disturbances that have occurred is the shah himself. The future of the Iranian economy depends on the removal of this regime.

Question: What is your opinion of the shah's gesture when he released Ayatollah at-Taligani?

Answer: The release of political prisoners, including senior religious leaders, is one of the fruits of the Moslem Iranian people's heroic uprising.

Question: The minister of interior in the outgoing civilian government said that all political leaders will be released before 10 December. Do you believe such a thing or do you think this is a means of pacification?

Answer: A large number of people are arrested every day and many people are killed daily in the various Iranian towns at the hands of the shah's agents. Therefore, the Iranian prisons will never be vacated of political prisoners as long as the shah rules.

Question: What have you done with regard to the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr [leader of the Lebanese Shi'ite Moslems]?

Answer: With regard to Imam as-Sadr, I have sent a telegram to the president of the Syrian Republic, in his capacity as chairman of the "steadfastness countries" summit conference and, through him, to all the participants in the conference as well as to Palestinian revolution leader Yasir 'Arafat. We have also taken steps both in Iran and abroad because we love him and we know that he is loved by the Lebanese Shi'ites. We pray and hope that he is still safe.

Question: Why did you leave Iraq and did Imam as-Sadr's disappearance have anything to do with it?

Answer: Under pressure from the shah, the Iraqi Government did not tolerate my activities for the sake of serving Islam and the Iranian Moslems. Therefore, I was compelled to leave Iraq.

Question: Does your preoccupation with the Iranian problem enable you to also take an interest in the Middle East problem and in what is currently happening in Lebanon? What is your opinion of the Camp David agreement and does it have any effect on Iran?

Answer: I have often declared my opinion of the usurper Israel and on several occasions I have warned the leaders of the Islamic and Arab states against disagreement among themselves. The Camp David talks and all activities similar to them are nothing but a conspiracy to perpetuate Israeli aggression.

Question: If you take over the government will you maintain Iranian-Israeli ties?

Answer: In our view and the view of all the Moslems throughout the world, Israel has no legal grounds whatsoever. Therefore, we will forever remain with our Arab brothers in their hostility to Israel.

Question: Would you accept the presidency of the Iranian republic should you take over the government?

Answer: As I have already said, this is not my wish. Moreover, my age and position do not allow me to do so. But throughout my life I will continue to serve Islam and the Moslems and I will remain with the people so that with their free will they will choose the person or persons to manage their affairs.

Question: If an Iranian Islamic republic is declared, do you believe that all the people's demands will have been achieved?

Answer: I repeat once again that after the present regime is toppled our first demand will be an Islamic republican regime.

Question: Who is supporting the opposition? Is it countries, institutions or individuals?

Answer: The shah is opposed by all the Iranian people except for a few who are connected to him. In our quest for a continuing holy Islamic movement and for victory, we derive strength from God's internal strength. Moreover, our movement is independent and is not supported by any country.

AZHARI TO PRESENT GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM ON 18 NOV

LD141740Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Majlis will hold an open session on Saturday, 18 November, during which Prime Minister Gen Gholamreza Azhari will introduce the members of his cabinet to the Majlis and present the government's program.

DEMONSTRATIONS, RALLIES REPORTED IN TEHRAN, PROVINCES

LD141854Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Reports received from various parts of the country during the past 48 hours indicate that relative calm has generally prevailed in various cities. However, other reports indicate that demonstrations have been held in several parts of the country. On several occasions, law enforcement officials, after giving initial warnings, used water cannons and tear gas to disperse demonstrators and had to resort to firing over the demonstrators' heads. In a number of instances and because of the demonstrators' disregard of the advice of security officers, clashes have taken place in which officers have been forced to open fire to disperse the attackers, resulting in a number of people being injured.

For example, in Lahijan, in northern Iran, despite repeated warnings from security officers, the latter were forced to open fire. Several groups staged demonstrations in Lahijan, and because the demonstrators disregarded the officers' repeated warnings, these demonstrations resulted in violence. It was said that officers in Lahijan initially tried to prevent the demonstrations from spreading and becoming violent, but as things developed they were forced to open fire.

According to our correspondent's report from Gilan, four people were killed in the incidents which took place last Sunday and Monday. At present, 28 people injured in the incidents are hospitalized in the Qazam and Red Lion and Sun Society hospitals in Lahijan.

Despite the general calm, Tehran today witnessed several incidents, and there were disturbances in several parts of the city. From 1000 today, groups of people began shouting slogans in various parts of Sanzeh Meydan Square at the entrance to Tehran bazaar. In later reports on the demonstrations in the center of Tehran, it was reported that at 1230 today, a group of people trying to disturb the order threw an explosive device from the covered section of Pachenar bazaar at a military vehicle. Following this incident, nearly 2,000 people launched an attack [as heard] from various side streets leading to Khayyam Street, and, ignoring the security officers' repeated warnings, continued their march. The officers were forced to fire over the heads of the crowd to disperse them. After this, the demonstrators dispersed speedily. Following this incident, it was reported that martial law troops had surrounded the bazaar area and were maintaining strict vigilance. The situation is now calm.

According to reports from provincial cities, demonstrations have been held in various parts of the country during the past 48 hours.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the academic and administrative staff and students of Ferdowsi University in Mashhad, as well as religious leaders and various groups of people, held a rally inside the College of Medicine near the university's central office, and staged a demonstration in an orderly manner. Two religious leaders and university officers made speeches at this rally. Also this morning, groups of academic staff and religious leaders entered the College of Medicine in scattered groups and, while martial law officers were stationed around the area, proceeded to shout slogans. This rally and demonstration ended at about 1200 without any clashes taking place between the officers and the people. Reports from Mashhad say that groups of students and various other groups of people gathered at the Shahnaz Pahlavi Medical Center in Mashhad to stage a march throughout the city. But because gatherings in the streets are banned, security forces closed the entry and exit doors of the medical center, thus preventing these people from leaving the center and others from entering and joining them. As a result, students and other groups of people staged a demonstration inside the medical center.

The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports from Zanjan that the closure of shops and the bazaar in Zanjun has now entered its eighth day. The Zanjan slaughterhouse has been closed since this morning after workers walked out. All the city's schools remain closed as well.

Following demonstrations in Sonqor yesterday, a number of demonstrators who resorted to violence caused damage throughout the city, and to the governor's residence and his car. As a result, security forces intervened but the attackers disregarded officers' warnings. As a result, a number of people were injured.

According to the most recent reports received from Kermanskah district, 19 people have been injured, four of whom have been transferred to Kermanshah for immediate medical attention. Unfortunately, one of these has since died.

Further on Domestic Situation

LD141322Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] While the reports received from up and down the country speak of general tranquility in the cities, some reports have also been received concerning demonstrations in several parts of the country. During the past 24 hours, a group of several hundred people went to the education and training department of Esfahan province and staged a protest demonstration. This gathering was dispersed after the police intervened.

According to reports from the country's border areas, in many border towns and townships in eastern and western parts of the country, groups of people staged demonstrations emphasizing the existence of Iran and the need to safeguard this existence. They declared their loyalty to the Iranian imperial order that they will resist any onslaught in order to safeguard the country. In Taybad, a border town of Iran, in Khorasan as well as in Torbat-e Jam, Bohnurd, Quchan and Shirvan, several thousands of the town and village people, especially along the border, staged demonstrations to this effect.

Demonstrations in Khorasan towns and townships were mostly peaceful. But in Quchan, while a group was giving slogans of loyalty to the Iranian imperial order and wanted to attack their opponents, security officials intervened and prevented a clash.

In Sistan and Baluchistan border areas, a group of border dwellers declared at a gathering that they are loyal to all the principles that guarantee the honor of Iran and are ready to give any form of sacrifice to protect their homeland.

In Gilan and Mazanderan too, groups of people, especially villagers and workers, expressed support for the principles of the constitution and constitutional monarchy. In Polsafid of Savudkuh, Shahmohr-e Zirab and Zirab-e Shahi, Siah Chah and Rud Sar, over 10,000 villagers and townsmen declared their loyalty to the shah at the meetings they held.

Demonstrations in support of the constitution, the Iranian imperial order and constitutional monarchy were also held in the southern parts of the country, in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman coastal areas as well as in the tribal areas of Fars.

NIOC ANNOUNCES OIL PRODUCTION, REFINING INCREASES

LD141248Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The National Iranian Oil Company announced today that the production of crude in the country's oilfields has reached 3 million barrels per day and the rate of refining 655,000 barrels per day, including 470,000 barrels by Abadan refinery, 95,000 barrels by Tehran refinery, 10,000 barrels by Kermanshah refinery, and 80,000 barrels by Tabriz refinery.

At the same time as the workers at Abadan oil refinery ended their strike, it was announced that workers of the Special Services Company and of the National Oil Company of Masjed-e Sloeyman also ended their strike and returned to work.

Similarly, workers and employees of the Masjed-e Soleyman Petrochemicals Company and drivers of a firm contracted out to the Masjed-e Soleyman National Oil Company ended their strike and returned to work.

Gas Trunkline to USSR Begins

LD141604Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The head of the public relations office of the National Iranian Gas Company has announced that engineering work has begun on the second Iranian gas trunkline to carry gas to the Soviet Union, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, France and Austria.

OIL OFFICIAL'S AUTOMOBILE BLOWN UP

LD141506Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent's report from Ahvaz, one or more unidentified individuals planted a bomb in the automobile of Mr (Nur), chairman of the Board of Directors and managing director of the Khass Joint-Stock Company for Oil Services in Khuzestan. The bomb exploded and injured the driver, but Mr (Nur) himself received no injury.

AFGHANISTAN

TARAKI GIVES GOVERNMENT REPORT TO REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

Part I

LDT092150Y Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Here is the first half of the report on the work accomplished by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] during the past 5 months, presented by Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party [PDP] of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA at yesterday's meeting of the Revolutionary Council:

Esteemed, (?genuine) and dear members of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA: First of all I wish to congratulate those members of the Revolutionary Council who, together with their membership of the PDP Central Committee, have also (?gained) membership on the Revolutionary Council. I have the honor to open today's [word indistinct] meeting of the Revolutionary Council.

The Revolutionary Council, as the highest organ of the state, has made an impact upon the fate of the people of Afghanistan. It takes decisions of great responsibility (?on) organizing the life of the people of Afghanistan. [sentence indistinct] In order that the esteemed friends and members of the Revolutionary Council may possess (?full) information for discharging their great responsibilities and taking correct decisions in its life, for preserving [few words indistinct] peace in the interests of the industrious people of Afghanistan, I present you with a brief report on the operations of the DRA during the past 5 months.

Of course this report is not comprehensive enough to cover the entire affairs of the government, but consists of the operations of only a few organs of the government, so that the direction taken by the government's (?work) may become clear for the colleagues and they may be assured that we are advancing rapidly in accordance with the ultimate goals of the DRA and that (?positive steps) have (?gained) positive results.

I find it (?necessary) to say, to assure the esteemed members of the Revolutionary Council, that the decisions taken by you during the previous meetings have been applied vigorously and succesfully by the government, and the people of Afghanistan have made (?full use of these) [words indistinct] their decisions (?whenever they) may be wrong, will be presented to the industrious and (?brilliant) people of Afghanistan. It seems [word indistinct] by keeping in view the wishes and interests you are aware that the hard-working people of Afghanistan (?and) in order to serve them and bring the [word indistinct] closer together are also for eliminating every form of discrimination and devoting close attention to all discoveries and operations by the government so that not the least doubt may exist in this regard. Some time ago Dr Babrak Karmal, [name indistinct], Dr Anahita, Mahmud Baryalai, Rafi [name indistinct] were selected as ambassadors of the DRA abroad and later the intelligence organs of the government continued their efforts to uncover the plots against the people's regime.

The conspiracy against the (?side of reason), the [word indistinct] of the sworn enemies were uncovered with clear evidence. Under the leadership of Babrak Karmal, Qader, Soltan Ali Keshtmand, Shahpur and Rafi were involved in the plot against the (?Sowr) Revolution, while the aforementioned ambassadors had a hand in [word indistinct] the plot.

It was decided that these ambassadors should be recalled to answer the people of Afghanistan. The (?four) (?first named) persons who were [word indistinct] during the investigations, a part of their assets were published in newspapers for the people of Afghanistan. These people not only did not return to Afghanistan but also misappropriated the assets of Afghanistan's embassies, and so far the government has not found an opportunity to bring those who have taken part in the plots against the (?Sowr) Revolution before the people of Afghanistan and to wind up the investigations because up to the present (?too) the government is keeping an eye upon the imperialistic forces and elements (?linked with) the enemies of the revolution.

On the authorization of the presidium of the Revolutionary Council, the president of the Revolutionary Council took over all matters relating to the armed forces of the people of Afghanistan and directed that Hafizollah Amin, the vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, also should cooperate with the president of the Revolutionary Council in this regard.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PDP unanimously hailed this procedure. The president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, in view of the (?Sowr) Revolution and the interests of the people's government of Afghanistan with the powers conferred upon him in the absence of the Revolutionary Council, has brought about changes in the government and (?in the course of which) have been given to the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PDP.

First, Dr Shah Wali, minister of public health, to serve as (?some time) minister of the Ministry of Planning; second, Maj Mohammad Aslam Watanjar as minister of the interior; third, Sayyad Mohammad Golabzoy as minister of communications; fourth, Dr Dastagir Panjshiri as minister of public works; fifth, Dr 'Abdorrashid Jalili as minister of education; sixth, Saheb Jan Sahra'i as minister of frontier affairs.

The following new ambassadors were also selected: First, Pacha Gol Wafadar in Delhi; second, Fayz Mohammad in Baghdad; third, Raz Mohammad Paktin in Moscow; fourth, Muhammad Kbar Barwani in Jiddah; fifth, Mohammad Salem Masudi in Sofia; sixth, Eng Fatch Col Momand in Berlin; seventh, Eng Nazar Mohammad in Bonn; eight, Abderrashid Arian in Islamabad.

Because the Ministry of Social Affairs was now not needed, therefore it was abolished.

The foreign policy of the DRA is based upon the principles of non-alignment, amicable coexistence, defense of peace and nonintervention in the affairs of others.

Our friendship with the Soviet Union is developing (?on a high note). Valuable and friendly contacts have taken place among the outstanding personalities of the two countries on the basis of fraternity and equality, and great value has been placed on the Soviet Union's broad political support for the Sowr Revolution and the DRA.

We have shown everywhere great interest in the solution of the [word indistinct] (?Pakhtoon) and (?Baluch) problems through friendly and amicable talks (?with) protocol. Everyone is aware of the development of our friendship with India and continued friendly relations with Iran and China.

During the past months government delegations on various levels have been dispatched to a large number of countries and (?participated) in international conferences, and many such missions have come to Afghanistan from countries and international organizations. The conference on cooperation of the nonalined countries in Havana, the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament in New York, the foreign ministers conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade, the 33d ordinary session of the UN General Assembly and participation by delegates from the DRA in the people's festival of Cuba and youth festival in Havana are worth mentioning.

Furthermore, visits by high-ranking missions from the DRA to India, Bulgaria, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of the People of Korea and Argentina and also the delegation to the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in Washington are also worth mentioning. The foreign ministers of Libya and India, the Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Palestine Liberation Organization have been welcomed in Afghanistan, and Ziaul Haq, the president of Pakistan, also paid a visit to Afghanistan.

One thousand two hundred and (?seventy) (?meetings) took place between the president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA; Hafizollah Amin, the vice premier and minister of foreign affairs; other ministers and members of the council, and resident and nonresident ambassadors and other important foreign personalities in Afghanistan during the past 5 months.

The signing of the official recognition of the Democratic Republic of Korea as the sole representative of the people of Korea is a great step taken by the government.

Discussions with the Soviet Union on (?preparations on boundary) [few words indistinct] important matters are continuing satisfactorily.

The matter of passports for 3,609 Afghans and (?5,280) foreigners who have come to Afghanistan on official business, or have not returned, has been (?dealt with). Courses on diplomacy have been (?launched) for 80 officials in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to bring their political knowledge in line with the class principles, and they may work in (?class) diplomacy for the benefit of the workers.

Complete security prevails all over the country and all [few words indistinct] and (?maneuvers) made by the enemy in the armed forces were destroyed. The morale of officers and troops of the armed forces is very high. (?we) are defending manfully and with understanding and full confidence the revolution under the guidance of our party. The armed forces, with class consciousness, are the people's forces of the PDP. Political activity by the party in the armed forces is going ahead (?well), in accordance with the decisions of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PDP. [Word indistinct] organizations have been organized in such a way that they hold political power. Political bureaus have been established in which the political officials and their assistants are operating in a particular manner.

The campaign against illiteracy in the armed forces is rapidly progressing, and courses for motor drivers, mechanics and other vocational subjects. [sentence as heard]

Political (?quarters), unions and people's youth [word indistinct] organizations have made headway in the [few words indistinct] lively political orientation [words indistinct] and (?movie theaters) have been (?built) in the army units and lectures and [word indistinct] on a large scale are being held in every unit. [sentence indistinct] During the past 5 months [words indistinct] shower rooms have been newly built for the units, (?they are) erecting hospitals (?with) a high level, and no one has been denied treatment. Effective steps have been taken to improve the (?food) and economic conditions for (?officers). Thousands of young men have benefitted from the decree pardoning those sentenced to hard labor. During the past 15 months (?55) percent of the entire armed forces, including officers and troops, have been supplied with (?beds) and (?hot food). Repair and workshops throughout the armed forces have been fully equipped [words indistinct].

Monetary circulation has improved by 14 percent and notable increase has occurred in transportation and foreign trade. This year the World Bank and the Asian Bank have (?combined) (?continuing) amounts of funds. The Federal Republic of Germany, Iraq and Libya have pledged DM (?10 million), $20 million, $15 million respectively. Talks on the subject with other friendly countries are continuing.

During the past 5 months an amount of (?403 million) afghanis has been invested in such a [word indistinct] medium as small projects in the private sector, (?providing) jobs for 1,100 persons. United Nations assistance in various projects has increased and larger amounts of aid have obtained from the organizations of other agencies. Talks in this regard are continuing. Similarly, in talks with Japan (?120 million) yen aid have been concluded and an agreement has been reached.

Various organizations from friendly countries (?during these months) have offered (?811) scholarships and technical fellowships, which have been distributed among the various governmental agencies. Employment during these 5 months has been found for approximately 11,000 graduates of colleges and the (?12th) grade. [few words indistinct] agreements covering $104.7 million with the Soviet Union and (?nine) agreements covering $28 million dollars with Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany have been concluded during the past 5 months.

Preparations have been made by the Ministry of Planning to formulate the first 5-year plan of the DRA and (?essential projects) [word indistinct] rapidly. [passage indistinct]

Part II

LDT092226Y Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Here is the second half of the report given by Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee PDP, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, to the Revolutionary Council of the DRA on the performance of the DRA during the past 5 months:

A vast scheme is on for building schools, buildings and book-printing facilities and other educational facilities. One hundred and ten schools and 113 residential areas for teachers have been built. Nearly 1 million revised textbooks have been distributed and books are being published in Pushtu, Dari and Uzbeki languages. Three million afghanis in aid have been received by the educational institutions from various sources. Three new colleges have been established in Nangarhar province with 850 students enrolled in them. Six hundred and twenty-two teachers and graduates of the first year of the university and educational institutions have been dispatched to friendly countries.

As a result of the revision of the university manual, under which during the treacherous Daud regime the youths were prevented from continuing their studies, (?centers) have been created (?for) a large number of youngsters to pursue their studies.

Important steps have been taken to facilitate travel abroad for higher education and [words indistinct]. And an international seminar on science teaching, which was attended by scholars from 12 countries, was held with UNESCO's help in Kabur University. Four hundred and thirty thousand papers on various subjects were printed at the university press and 444,000 persons were treated in its clinics and hospitals; 100,000 bottles of medicine and over 1 million tablets were produced in its laboratories.

Considerable work has been done in Balkh, Herat and Qandahar factories and the woolen piece goods mill in Qandahar to improve and develop these and arrangements have been made for establishing a textile mill at (Tarakhan).

Agreements are being prepared for increasing cement production and developing oil expelling and ginning and pressing plants. These tasks will be done rapidly.

Concerning minerals, the 'Ainak copper mine is the most important, about which important steps have been taken during the past 5 months. An emporium of precious stones was built, and in Qandahar, Nangarhar and Herat [few words indistinct] are being extracted on scientific lines. A market for the sale of 20,000 tons of talc has been found. Sixty-seven thousand one hundred and sevety tons of coal was mined during the past 5 months, or 18,020 tons more than that of the same period last year.

Housing has been provided for 100 coal miners in Herat. Important tasks have been made and steps taken to exploit larger amounts of oil and gas. Arrangements have been made for 45 Afghan workers to receive training in this field in Algeria next year. Drilling has just begun at Ahmadabad in Herat.

Most important of all is the decree No 6 according to which millions of peasants have been saved from the clutches of usurers and at least 3 billion afghanis have filled the pockets of landless peasants and small landholders.

Although a short time has elapsed, yet 800 farmers' cooperatives funds belonging to landless peasants and small landholders have been established in which 3,000 peasants have participated with assets amounting to 12 million afghanis. Similarly, 39,000 farmers are members of 200 cooperatives with a capital of nearly 12 million afghanis. Land belonging to landlords has been fully surveyed and readied for redistribution. Land has been given to 158 Kazakh families in Helmand.

In the sphere of agricultural extension, farmers have been helped on 5 million hectares of land. This includes 150 demonstration plots of cotton, 50 of sugar beets, 1,200 plots of wheat, 17 plots of paddy, and 216 plots of vegetable oil or vegetables which have been established on land belonging to farmers and for which transportation arrangements have been made. Two hundred houses have been build for agricultural extension officials and another 136 houses are under construction; 1,500 kg of (?rice and) seeds have been distributed for planting and 1,170 orchards have been planted. Up to the present, 37 cultivators, 380 plows, 300 wheelbarrows, 1,000 [word indistinct] and (?200) [word indistinct] have been distributed and the recipients trained in their use. Considerable work has been done on improving seeds and plants, analyzing soil, and a vast campaign has been launched against plant diseases. Nearly 4 million cattle have vaccinated against diseases and 23 new veterinary clinics have been established in various places. Two hundred and twenty-three thousand liters of milk and five tons of butter have been produced and sold. Five hundred thousand cattle have been vaccinated against disease and (?250,000) (?Boxes) of silk worm have been produced. Animal products such as wool, hides and fishery (?projects) have been rapidly developed. The Paktia development project, the Konar development project, the Nangarhar Valley project, the improved seed company, the animal husbandry company and the Afghan chemical fertilizer company have done effective work.

In order to enhance the knowledge of farmers, radio materials, (?courses), publicity schemes, (?pictures), television broadcasts, paintings and books have been provided in large numbers.

It must be stated that birbery and embezzlement have been completely uprooted. During the past 5 months 27 governors, 5 district officers, 175 country officials, 85 mayors, 119 local administrators and 27 directors of statistics belonging to the Kahlq [People's] Party have been appointed. Substantial arrangements have been made everywhere to maintain (?sincerity). [Word indistinct] crimes have dwindled by (?70) percent compared to the time of Daud.

The police departments concerned have issued 1,700 passports and arrangements have been made for (?43,000) tourists who have arrived in the country. Thirteen million afghanis have been earned against the issue of passports during these 5 months, while the police have recovered arrears of payment amounting to 157 million afghanis.

The title of the police has been changed into sarandoy. Many buildings have been constructed to house the sarandoy and fire fighting [words indistinct]. The 100-bed police hospital has been enlarged by 100 percent. The police academy has been revived and is operating actively.

It may be stated that substantial work has been done in the field of public health during the past 5 months, such as the increase of 200 beds in the curative medical sector. Fifty to 70 percent more patients have been treated in hospitals and health centers during the past 5 months. Workers and employees are treated free of charge and [words indistinct] are also carried out free of charge. (?Three new children's) polyclinics have been built in Kabul and [words indistinct] clinics have been opened at the [words indistinct]. A 5-year health plan has been formulated [several words indistinct] and BCG vaccinations have been completed in the central, northern and (?southwestern) parts of the country and are now continuing in Parwan, Baghlan and Qondoz and Kapisa provinces.

Smallpox vaccination has been carried out in the Helmand province and it is continuing in Kabul province. (?Fifteen) new vaccination centers have been opened in Kabul city while new vaccination centers have also been opened in 20 provinces. More than 3 million persons have been vaccinated against various diseases. We have been able to lay the foundationstone of the national TB Institute.

Recently two complete X-ray laboratories have been installed in the provinces. In Kabul, too, another X-ray laboratory has been established in the TB Institute. A center has been set up in Parwan province to treat TB cases. An anti-TB campaign has been launched under the supervision of the TB Institute.

Nearly 200 men and women have been placed under training during this short time and 15 health centers are under construction and will be completed this year.

It is worth mentioning that the government has been able in this short period of time to reduce the cost of medicine by 20 percent. In order to offer better facilities to the people a number of medical personnel have been brought from abroad with good results. A publication on health in Afghanistan has been launched and it must be stated that at the [words indistinct]. Eight pharmacies have been built in Kabul [passage indistinct]. Commendable action against malaria has been taken during this period [words indistinct]. The number of antimalaria personnel has been increased and a series of [word indistinct] courses has been launched to train them.

Useful work has been done in the field of environmental hygiene. For exmaple, during this short period the Environmental Hygiene Institute has been able to complete five (?possible) water projects, while working on another six projects is continuing. In this regard 50 tube wells have been drilled in Kabul, (?Jawzjan), Paktia, Nangarhar, Herat, Baghlan, Kunduz and Logar provinces, and work on another (?23) wells is continuing. Simlarly, (120) new hand pumps have been installed.

Useful work has also been done in the field of neurology. During a short period we have been able to equip the neurological hospital [words indistinct] and to complete its personnel. It may be stated that special attention has been paid to the treatment of neurological diseases. It may be recalled that your people's government in this short period of time established a blood bank at (?Malala) maternity hospital which is now being utilized. Similarly, another blood bank has been opened in (?Bamian), and it is planned to open one blood bank in Farah and another in Faryab during the next 3 (?years).

During this short period the people's government has taken some steps for improving and expanding Kabul and we can briefly say that we have done the following things in the sphere of world trade:

First, a protocol for the exchange of merchandise with the Soviet Union was signed. Second, trade agreements have been signed with India, the Democratic Republic of Germany and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Third, steps for purchasing (?2,000) tons of sugar are being taken; this is in addition to the (?40,000) tons of sugar which had been purchased earlier. Similarly, a contract for the purchase of 50,000 tons of (?cement) was signed; this is in addition to the (?160,000) tons of cement which were already purchased.

Steps are being taken for the purchase of 20,000 tons wheat from the Soviet Union. In addition to the protocol for 1978, the purchase of 200 buses or min-bus and other petroleum products [as heard] from the Soviet Union. Measures for the purchase of sugar are being adopted and so are the steps being taken for the supply of cooking oil, safety matches, piece goods, soap and other articles. A contract for the export of 4,605 tons of citrus fruit and 1,000 tons of (?honey) to the Soviet Union was signed. Agreements for the export of 21,000 tons of oil cake to the Soviet Union, Iran and Pakistan were also signed. Similarly, the Soviet Union has contracted to purchase 14,000 tons of ginned cotton from us. During the past 5 months export of (?gas) has increased. We have banned the import of old cars, which harmed our national economy. We have established 23 important unions to help the national (?merchants). These unions have helped in bringing down prices.

An import and export company has been set up. In the sphere of domestic trade it may be stated that a manual for the establishment of a (?fruit) exporters' union has been formulated and is under consideration. Six new commercial firms have been formed so far. [sentence indistinct] The activities of a number of foreign trade agencies which did not conform to our national interests were stopped. [sentence indistinct] A manual has been issued on the profits allowed to (?importers). Trade unions have been formed and mobile groups have been created to stabilize prices [words indistinct] steps have also been taken to expand exports.

Afghanistan has taken part in a number of international exhibitions for introducing and selling its products. A joint stock company has been established for export of carpets and woolen rugs. A union has also been formed for the export of (?dried fruit). During this short period more than 150,000 pieces of (?Karakalpak) have been exported. More than 250,000 Karakul pelts are being (?sold).

Talks on transit agreements with Switzerland, Italy, Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany are continuing, while agreements in this respect have been concluded with France and Bulgaria. International Afghan Transport and (?Afghan Air) as well as other transport agencies have doubled their operations during the past 5 months.

It must be stated that prior to the Sowr Revolution the major part of the country's foreign trade was handled by a few foreign companies, but these companies have been abolished and commerce fell into the hands of the national (?merchants).

Valuable work has also been carried out in communication affairs. The Kabul city automatic telephone project with a capacity of 10,000 line units is progressing. The wireless installations for Badakhshan [few words indistinct] and their technical workshops have been completed. Two hundred and fifty-four main telephone lines have been installed in the province. Similarly, for the improvement of international communications another seven switchboards have been installed. An agreement for the survey of the microwave project between Kabul and Mazar-i-Sharif has been signed. Similarly, measures are underway for preparation of survey of the microwave project between Kabul and (Islamsallah).

It is to be stated in the sphere of communications that a 5-year plan has been drafted in accordance to which 4.5 billion afghanis will be spent in the next 5 years. In the area of radio-television it is to be stated that television has also been added to the (?means) of mass media communication.

This important and great means of enlightening (?was) partially inaugurated some time ago and it is busy in its successful (?recent publications). The plan for the installation of the new (?series) of television has been completed. [sentence indistinct] Scientific tuition and artistic films (?have been) prepared for television publication, and in addition cultural and technical agreements have been signed with friendly countries for the promotion of this important (?medium). [few words indistinct] television sets have been installed in many parts of the city [few words indistinct]. Soon we shall receive the television installations from the Japanese authorities. It is to be stated that television publication has played a valuable role in the introduction and consolidation of the Sowr Revolution and (?at radio stations) also praiseworthy activities were taking place. [sentence indistinct]

TARAKI ATTENDS SOVIET GOSR ANNIVERSARY BANQUET

LD120044Y Kabul in Pushtu to Europe 1730 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Our beloved revolutionary leader Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party [PDP], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, tonight attended a banquet given by the Soviet ambassador at the Soviet Embassy in Kabul on the occasion of the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary. Hafizollah Amin, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; members of the PDP Political Bureau and Central Committee; members of the cabinet and of the Revolutionary Council; the chairman and members of the Afghan-Soviet friendship association; high-ranking government officials, including civilian and military officials, and members of the diplomatic corps in Kabul also attended.

The country's newspapers today welcomed this historic occasion by publishing photos of the founder of the Soviet Government, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, and of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. They published editorials and other articles expressing hope for daily increased strengthening of friendly relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR. The Afghanistan people's radio and television also took part in this great occasion of the friendly nation, the USSR, by broadcasting special programs on the Great October Socialist Revolution.